PART FIRST. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART FIRST.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

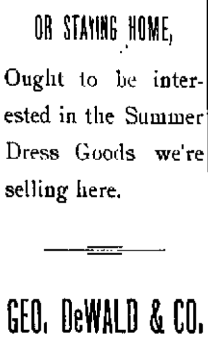
WISE WOMEN

GOING OUT OF THE CITY, OR STAYING HOME,

Ought to be interested in the Summer Dress Goods we're selling here.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

CUTTING DOWN PRICES!




We Will, Beginning Today, Sell All Our Summer Goods at Very Low Prices.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
NO. 31 CALHOUN STREET.

AFTER HEALTH

On Bicycles. That is the most sure way of obtaining it.

Take a little more open air exercise. You need it. Our wheels will reveal a new world to you. And you, like Columbus, may become a great discoverer. Find health and happiness on wheels.

Thousands have done so already. Why should you neglect the opportunity

As to the price. Well we can accommodate you.

A. L. JOHNS & CO.,
No. 9, 51 and 53 E. Columbia St.

CLEARING SALE!

Men's, Young Men's, Boys'

SUITS,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

CHILDREN'S SUITS! AT COST.

We Carry a Complete Line of—

TRAVELING BAGS.

J. G. THIEME & SON.
Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

## WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO

### Every Man Has His Own Idea About the Financial Question

#### Mr. Bland Will Introduce His Proposed Bill as Soon as Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The more members of the Fifty third congress get together the greater seems the perplexity of the financial situation and the greater the doubt and uncertainty of what ought to be done. There are almost as many ideas in Washington today of what should be the promptest and most certain remedy for the present strain as there are members here to express them. If it be true that in a multitude of counsels there is wisdom there ought to be wise things enough done in the next few weeks to satisfy a generation. Everybody has a remedy and mighty few came within gunshot of each other in common sense or practicability.

There is no denying that that convention in Chicago has more than a little added to the complexity of things. True, many of the utterances there were intemperate and ill-advised, but the wide publicity given them, and the speciousness of the arguments of some of the less intemperate heads, have set a good many people to thinking, at least thinking that convention is not wholly an object of ridicule. The feeling that something must be done to appease those vehement people from the silver states is growing, but just what it shall be scarce two people can agree. The sentiment of the south and middle west is that if a return to the laws of 1877, which Mr. Bland so sturdily advocates, is to be the panacea, then let us go back to that era. If to revive an old regime, which, when in existence, was never in operation, but regarded by the howlers from the far west as their only salvation, then in heaven's name let us try it. This sentiment, however, is not general, and finds little weight with people who have memories.

As soon after congress meets as it becomes practicable, Mr. Bland, the leader of the silver forces in the house, will introduce a bill embodying the views of the silver men. It will provide for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act and substitute therefor the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. "That," said Mr. Bland, "will be the ground upon which we will make the fight, although there has been no definite plan agreed upon." He recognized that men could honestly differ as to the ratio, but that was a matter that should be settled in the party itself. Upon the use of both gold and silver as money at a parity the democratic party could not differ. If a compromise measure increasing the ratio was reached he said he saw no reason why the present dollar should not be kept in circulation as it was now. He proposed, however, with all his power, to resist any increase in the ratio.

The attitude of the treasury department in refusing to buy silver was arbitrary and uncalled for, Mr. Bland said, but there was no ground for the talk that the secretary could be impeached. The law gave him the discretion he was exercising, and that was one of the mistakes of a law that was, as he looked at it, full of mistakes. He had warned the friends of silver on this very point when the bill came up for consideration in the house. The Bland-Allison act was superior in that respect in that it did not give the secretary the power, but required him to purchase a specific amount. If the United States, Mexico and South American countries, together with the countries of Asia on our west, were to agree upon a common ratio, Mr. Bland thought we would have all the trade we wanted, and would thereby force Europe to come to the use of silver as a money.

Mr. Bland said that he had not seen the speaker, and when it was suggested to him that some of his friends in the east would be glad to see him off the committee on coinage he only smiled and replied that they could not, at any rate, run him off the floor of the house. The champion of silver declared there would be a bitter fight against any attempt to change the rules so that a closure provision might be incorporated

## AS BROWN AS A BERRY.

### President Cleveland, in Better Health, Returns

#### After His Outing at Gray Gables—He Refuses to Talk, But Will Settle Down to Hard Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—President Cleveland arrived on the Fall River steamer Puritan, at 9 o'clock this morning. He was driven direct to the Pennsylvania depot, in Jersey City, and left over that road at 5:15 o'clock for Washington. He was accompanied by Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle.

The president was looking in better health than he has been for sometime. He is almost as brown as a berry from being out doors while at Gray Gables.

Last evening the president and his secretaries sat up in the upper deck smoking until quite late discussing the coming extra session of congress, and the probable repeal of the Sherman act. The president briefly saying the vacation had been beneficial, and that he would no settle down to hard work, refused to talk.

### NINE CHOCTAW INDIANS

#### Who Were to Have Been Shot are Given a Respite.

WASHINGTON, I. T., Aug. 5.—The nine Choctaw Indians who were sentenced to be shot July 7 for the murder of several members of the Jones faction, and who were respited by Governor Jones until August 4, have been granted a further respite of one month. It is believed that should the United States government insist upon the pardon of the prisoners Governor Jones will consent, especially if such a course would put an end to the deplorable controversy between his and the Locke factions.

## THE POOR LABORER.

### Made to Bear the Burden of the Hard Times.

#### Thousands of Mechanics and Operators of Machinery are Thrown Out of Employment.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5. The Labelle Steel works, one of the largest steel works in Allegheny, will close down today in all but three departments, which will be kept in operation until regular orders are filled. The reason given is scarcity of orders. All employes, 600 in number, will be paid in full on August 12.

The Liggate Spring and Axle works, in Allegheny, have closed down indefinitely.

The indications are that Philip Sinnick & Co. and Brown & Co. will soon attempt to start their works without signing the Amalgamated scale.

A Johnstown special says that nearly all of the Cambria Iron company's mills shut down yesterday and 3,000 men are idle. Four hundred of the Gautier steelworkers are idle and the balance are working one-third time. There is no intimation when work will resume.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 5.—The 'Frisco railroad is reducing the working expenses of the road wherever possible. Yesterday thirteen warehousemen and car repairers were discharged. Over 150 men, including carpenters, steel men and section men, have been discharged between Monett and Fort Smith.

WALTHAM, MASS., Aug. 5.—The Boston Manufacturing company will close its works tonight for two weeks. It was originally intended to run one week and shut down the next for about two months, but now the company has adopted the above mentioned plan. This is a great improvement over the prospect that had been in view and the employes of the concern, numbering about 2,600, are encouraged.

LOWELL, MASS., Aug. 5.—It is announced that the Lawrence mills will run on half time beginning Monday. Faulkner's mills have shut down for an indefinite period and the Lowell company's department has laid 100 hands off for a month.

LEWISTON, ME., Aug. 5.—The Lewiston mill shut down today at noon for four weeks.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The Pioneer Pottery company, of Wellsville, one of the leading industrial establishments of the city, has gone to the wall, an assignment having been made at a late hour yesterday. About 200 men are thrown out of employment.

## TIPTON'S TREASURER

### Is Now in Jail With His Son, Charged With Double Crime.

#### That of Stealing the Funds of the County and Attempting to Liberate His Son.

TIPTON, Ind., Aug 5.—James E. Armstrong, the defaulting treasurer, is now in jail here with his son, Cal, charged with the double crime of stealing the county's funds and attempting to liberate his son. Watson Pitzer and Joe Pressler, the young men who were arrested, charged with being implicated in the attempt at jail delivery, made a confession last night which shows that the treasurer himself was the instigator of the attempts to release his son.

Experts are now at work on the treasurer's books, and they are found to be in worse shape than at first supposed. Mort Armstrong, the younger son, who left town a few days before the expose, has not been apprehended yet. The stealings all three of them will probably foot up $50,000. A servant of the Armstrongs has also been arrested, as he has had a finger in the pie.

### Base Ball.

The League games played yesterday resulted as follows:

At Louisville—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 8.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; New York, 6.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 14 Washington, 7.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 2.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered at the home of Miss Ollie Shondell, of No 7 Monroe street, on Friday evening. Singing and dancing were the events of the evening. The music was furnished by the Daffodil Music club. Those present were the Misses Ollie Shondell, Rose Shondell, Belle Hurlburt, Myrtle Hurlburt, Nora Wakefield, Josie Boley, Emma Phelps, May Waters, Stella Moran, Bertha Porter, Nora Wright. Messrs. John Berdelman, Will Berdelman, Will Pape, Ed Dierkes, Charles Waterson, Will Shondell, Art Ely, Andy Gruber.

Next Thursday evening the Ladies' society of the Baptist church will give an entertainment in the church parlors for the benefit of the South Side mission. The program will include music, recitations and addresses

## IN A SEA OF TROUBLE!

### Is the Midway Plaisance at the Columbian Exposition.

#### Some of the Oriental Dances are Not in Harmony With the American Code of Morals and Must Stop.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Aug. 5.—Just now the Midway Plaisance is passing through a sea of trouble which has already engulfed some of the concessions and threaten to put others in the hands of the sheriff or receivers.

The famous street of the world, as a whole, cannot complain of a lack of patronage because hundreds of visitors to the fair spend the whole day in the streets and villages of Midway without entering the more esthetic, but to them less attractive part of the exposition.

Certain concessionaries are finding out to their financial sorrow that the public is whimsical and discriminating, also a fair judge of what is worth paying to see.

Discussions among the stockholders in the concessions and consequent legislation, have led to the appointment of receivers for the original Vienna Bakery Cafe and Natatorium company and the Algerian theater. The Persian theater has fallen within the drag net put out by Director General Davis, who has been appointed informally censor of the oriental dances on the Midway for the good of the public decency and morality.

Director of Works Burnham reported that the Persian terpsichorean art was not in harmony with the tone of the exposition, or the American code of morals, so today, by order of the chief executive officer, the Persian theatre is closed to the public until such time as the dancing part of the program can be revised and approved by the censor.

The Algerian theatre, the dance in the street in Cairo and the cafe chantant, of the Turkish village, are also on the suspect list. They are being closely inspected by Mr. Burnham, and orders to close will no doubt follow in these cases unless the offensive features of the dances are eliminated permanently.

## DEPORTING CHINAMEN

### Begun in the Case of Those on Board the Haytien Republic.

#### Unless They Can Give Proof of Their Right to Remain They Will be Deported.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5.—Measures to deport the remaining Chinamen on the Haytien Republic have been begun. Orders from the treasury department at Washington City have been received and will be carried out as far as possible. Collector Black went before the United States commissioner yesterday and had warrants sworn out for the deportation of the Chinamen on the Haytien Republic, unless they can show reason for remaining or being allowed to land. If they cannot give satisfactory proof of their rights to remain before the commissioners they will be placed by the collector in charge of the United States marshal to deport in whatever way he thinks feasible.

This is essentially a reversal of present methods. Now Chinamen demand the right to land and make the government prove what it cannot if it would keep them on board. Hereafter the governor will demand of them proof that they should not be deported or show bonafide certificates. This announcement has created much excitement in Chinatown. There are about thirty five Mongolians left on the Haytien Republic and this step means that they cannot remain here unless they have regular certificates as provided by the Geary act. Heretofore all landings have been permitted under former laws without the enforcement of this law. As none of the Chinamen on board have certificates, they cannot well escape deportation.

### COLORED K. OF P.

#### Supreme Chancellor Expelled and New Officers Elected.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Supreme Chancellor A. Williams, of the grand lodge of Colored Knights of Pythias, has been expelled by the supreme session. The lodge also expelled the major general commanding the uniform rank, George F. Bowles, of Mississippi; the supreme worthy counselor, Rev. Isaac Derrick, of New York, and D. W. Dempsey, of Chicago, for conduct unbecoming Pythian Knights.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are R. M. Mitchell, of Chicago, supreme chancellor; L. H. Wilson, of Cincinnati, past supreme chancellor; P. S. P. Miller, New York, supreme vice chancellor. C. White, Dayton, Ohio, supreme prelate; A. J. Riggs, Cincinnati, master of exchequer; Rev. J. T. Thomas, of Chicago, supreme lecturer. O. M. Woods, St. Louis, supreme keeper of records and seals; J. D. Fagan, Tenn., supreme inner guard, F. White, Portsmouth, Ohio, supreme master-at-arms; George Gray, West Virginia, supreme outer guard.

### BRUSH FIRES

#### Threaten to Destroy a Portion of Duluth, Minn.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—Severe brush fires on the hill back of the city so seriously threaten the outlying highlands that engines have been sent there. The highlands are very thickly built and if the fire gets into the settlement, it will do great damage.

### ASSAULTED MINERS.

#### An Episode of the Great Kansas Coal Strike.

PITTSBURG, Kas., Aug. 5.—Seventy-five striking miners this morning lay in wait for the men at work in shaft No 17 of the Kansas and Texas Coal company, and made an assault upon them as they were going to work. All of them ran but one, Henry Smith, an American. He stood his ground and was brutally assaulted. He finally got out of the mob and made his way to his home, where he procured a revolver and started again for the mine. In the meantime a few deputy sheriffs had put in an appearance and the mob dispersed.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

### A List of Those Whose Mission On Earth Is Ended.

#### The Grim Reaper Visits the Homes of Charles Ehrman, Henry Scarlett and Many Others.

The funeral of the late Catherine Vegulues will be held at the residence 57 Franklin avenue, tomorrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Rev. Marble will officiate. Interment at Oak Grove cemetery, in Aboite township.

HASENFUSS.

John C. Hasenfuss died in his residence, No. 92 Barclay street, Grand Rapids, Sunday morning last. He was forty-two years of age. The funeral was held Tuesday, at 8 a. m. from St. Mary's church, at Grand Rapids. The deceased went to Grand Rapids from Fort Wayne one year ago. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Hasenfuss will be remembered as proprietor of the Riverside hotel and later he conducted a house of call on Calhoun street, in this city.

EHRMAN.

Charles W. Ehrman, the blacksmith, aged twenty-one years, nine months and twenty-four days, died at 11 o'clock last night, at the residence of his parents, Charles and Mary Ehrman, 339 West Jefferson street, of neuralgia of the heart and dropsy. He was seriously sick for the last two weeks, but he had been troubled with rheumatism for about a year. The young man when well worked at his father's blacksmith shop, corner of West Main and Fulton streets. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the St. John's Reformed church, Rev. Schaaf officiating.

SCARLETT.

Yesterday, at his home, corner of Runnion avenue and Jesse street, this city, occurred the death of Henry O. Scarlett, oldest brother, of ex-Justice of the Peace Chester Scarlett, at the age of sixty-eight years. The disease of which he died was consumption, he having been sick and unable to work for about a year. He leaves a wife and six children, two girls and four boys, all grown. The deceased came to Indiana with his parents in 1836, and to Allen county in 1846, where he has resided the most of the time since, beloved and respected by all who knew him. The funeral will take place on Sunday from the Baptist church on Eel River, near Heller's Corner, at 12 o'clock, leaving his late home at 9 o'clock a. m.

RACINE.

The funeral of the late Theophilus Racine will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence in Washington township. Interment will be held at the Hatfield cemetery.

BALTES.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jacob Baltes will occur tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family home, corner of Spy Run avenue and Wagner street, and at 1:30 from St. Mary's Catholic church. The pall-bearers will be Joseph Hartman, Amie Legraw, Henry App, Joseph Hargenrider, William Kuhlback and Joseph Gerrin.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

The following deaths were reported by the city undertakers for the past week:

Louisa K. Baltes, 39 years, consumption.

William Roy Jones, 7 months, cholera infantum.

H. O. Scarlett, 68 years, stomach trouble.

Arthur Berning, 9 days, spasms.

Catherine Vegulues, 77 years, inflammation of bowels.

Theophilus Racine, 33 years, accident

George Rohlman, 14 months, cholera infantum.

Mary Wright, 9 months, cholera infantum.

Fanny Culver, 4 months, cholera infantum

Augusta Trautman, 27 years, neuralgia of the heart.

Charles W. Ehrman, 21 years, heart trouble.

### HAMMOND BANK FAILS.

#### Another Indiana Bank is Forced to Suspend.

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 5.—The First National bank of Hammond suspended yesterday. The cause of failure is assigned to heavy withdrawals of deposits and the inability to realize on paper. President M. M. Towle gave out a statement at noon saying all depositors would be paid in full. The Commercial stood a $40,000 run yesterday, but it was checked when the depositors became satisfied that the bank had two to one to pay all claims

Mrs T. E. Aborn is at the bedside of her mother, who is critically ill at Etna Green, Ind.

THERE is no labor so productive as that which we give to an object for its own sake. The more we forget ourselves in our doings the greater the returns they will yield. The more we are willing to lose our life in our pursuit the more surely we shall find in it the fruit of our work.

## ENDED IN A WEDDING.

### The Termination of a Law Case in Justice Ryan's Court.

#### A Young Wife Given a Divorce from Her Aged Husband—Verdicts of the Coroner.

Wedding bells rang out the termination of a law case in the court of Justice Daniel Ryan this morning, and announced the marriage of the two parties to the suit—Miss Rosella Sarasien and Mr. Isaiah Wyatt.

The two had been keeping company for some time past and yesterday morning Miss Sarasien went to the office of Justice Ryan and had Wyatt, who is a conductor on the Belt line street railroad, arrested for bastardy. The case was called up this morning and compromised by the parties agreeing to get married.

Accordingly a marriage license was procured, and Justice Ryan, on account of the large crowd present in the court room, repaired with the two young people to his private office in the rear, where the marriage ceremony was performed in his most approved manner.

How to evade passing through the great crowd in the front room and the hallway puzzled the bridegroom and the blushing bride, but this question was solved, and solved quickly, by Constable Bagby, who, when put to the test, is always equal to any emergency.

Passing out of the room and down the stairway onto the street, he returned in a few moments with the excited cry.

"Fire! Fire! A big fire on Calhoun street!"

A stampede of the crowd at once commenced. Boys and men almost tumbled over one another in their hurry to get down the stairway, and in a shorter time than it takes to tell it the room was cleared of its crowd of curious and sensation-loving spectators.

The ruse of Constable Bagby had worked like a charm and the newly married couple walked out of the office and down onto the street almost unobserved, at least free from the gaze of the many who were so anxious to see them.

TWO INQUESTS.

Coroner Harrod has reached a verdict in the case of Mrs. Augusta Trautman. He found that death resulted from an attack of gastralgia and heart complication. In the case of Theophilus Racine he found that death resulted by falling from a load of oats by which he broke his neck.

GIVEN A DIVORCE.

In the circuit court this morning Judge O'Rourke gave Wilmena Terrand a divorce from Richard B. Terrand. The couple were only married recently and did not get along well together. She was thirty-six years of age and he was about eighty years old. Their difficulties have already been mentioned in the papers.

COURT NEWS.

The Vought-Kramer suit, in which Kramer was fined $1 and costs for provoke by Justice Ryan, has been appealed to the circuit court.

Justice France fined John W. Vought $1 and costs for assaulting John Rank and the latter was fined for provoking Vought.

Catherine Richard was fined $1 and costs by 'Squire Tancey yesterday for provoking Eliza Richs. The suit was the outcome of a quarrel of a few days ago, Richs having previously been fined for assault and battery on the prosecuting witness in the above case.

## FORT WAYNE MAN KILLED

### Rodney Goff Struck by Lightning in Nebraska.

#### He Was Driving Horses on the Prairie and Was Killed Almost Instantly—Has Relatives Here.

Rodney Goff, aged thirty-eight, and formerly of this city, was killed by lightning last Tuesday near Whitney, Dawes county, Neb. He was in charge of a drove of horses and was overtaken by a thunder storm. He was killed instantly. He has relatives here.

## MURDER.

#### A Fort Wayne Man Supposed to Have Been Foully Dealt With at Pittsburg.

William J. Hughes, supposed to be a resident of Fort Wayne, was murdered at Pittsburg yesterday. A telegram was sent to a married sister in this city this morning, but the lady could not be found. The dispatch was sent by the deputy coroner of Pittsburg. Inquiry at the police headquarters did not throw any light upon the identity of the murdered man. Details of the killing are meagre.

## THOMAS WRIGHT HURT.

#### A Young Bookkeeper of This City Meets With a Serious Accident at Eagle Lake.

Thomas E. Wright, a young man living at No. 68 West DeWald street, was seriously injured at Eagle Lake at an early hour this morning. He is nineteen years of age, and a book keeper by profession. He is a stepson of William M. Glenn, the Pittsburg engineer.

A successful fishing party was given by the Craw Fish club, of the west end, consisting of the Messrs. Ph. Kiefer, Wm. Ertle, I. Russell, Jacob Gruber, Michael Gruber, Frank Bott, John Bacher, Will Bacher, F. Lindeman and several more, twelve in all, last night. They left the city at promptly 7 p. m. for the purpose of trying their luck once again. Once a week the club meets at their club rooms in the rear of Ph Kiefer's grocery, and although they often set out for the purpose of bringing home some fine specimen of fish they never succeed in catching any.

## CONCERNING FINANCES.

### Over 130,000,000 Ounces of Silver in the Vaults,

#### The Government Could Realize a Profit of $48,000,000 by Coining the Same—Statements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Inquiry at the treasury department elicits the information that the government has now on hand about 130,000,000 ounces of fine silver, costing $119,000,000, coining value of the bullion on hand is about $167,000,000. If this were coined the government would realize a profit of about $48,000,000, against which silver certificates could be issued. It would take, however, it is stated, with the present coinage capacity of the United States mints, about five years to convert this bullion into silver dollars. Silver certificates by law could only be issued on the profits as coined.

The treasury department is doing all in its power to meet the demand for small notes in and around New York city. Last night $1,000,000 was sent to New York and this morning an additional $1,000,000 was sent there.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York today, took 250,000 pounds of gold for American houses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $9,716,125. Loans, increase, $2,231,300. Specie, decrease, $6,702,100. Legal tenders, decrease $5,322,000. Deposits, decrease, $3,231,900. Circulation, increase, $166,700. The banks are now $14,017,800 below the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

## THE DEED OF A DEMON.

### Kills His Wife With an Iron Bar While She is Asleep.

#### Then Saturating the Bed Clothing With Kerosene, He Piles It On Her Body and Sets It on Fire.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 5.—Henry Armour, a negro who lives in a disreputable suburb known as Swampoodle, quarreled with his wife, Fannie, Thursday night. Both had been drinking through the day, and the quarrel continued to a late hour.

Finally the woman fell asleep, and the maddened husband went out, procured a heavy bar of iron and, returning, struck the sleeping woman with it, literally splitting her head open and knocking out her brains.

The murderer piled a lot of bed clothing over the body and saturating the entire mass with kerosene set it on fire and then left

Neighbors burst open the doors and extinguished the fire, but not until the body had been badly burned

The officers and a great many negroes are out in pursuit of Armour and if found it is believed the negroes will insist upon burning him at the stake.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Willis Souder has returned from Tiffin, Ohio, where he has been visiting old college friends for a week.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chapman, of West Jefferson street, is quite ill with whooping cough.

A. M. K. Cameron, of the Olds Wagon works, is home at the Aldine from a four months' trip over the country.

Miss Flagg and Miss Phillips, of Lawrence, Kas., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tinkham, of 219 West Main street.

Miss Addie Bayhouser, stenographer in Master Mechanic Morse's office, will soon take a week's vacation. She will visit Chicago and the fair.

Messrs. Smithers and Geary, rival aspirants to the championship of oarsmen in Fort Wayne, will have a race on the St. Joe river tomorrow.

Mendel Lane, of West Jefferson street, returned home yesterday, after a pleasant two weeks' visit with relatives in North Manchester, Ind.

Mr. J. M. Baker has been appointed district superintendent of the Central Union Telephone company for Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

Yesterday Mrs. Commilla Schilling, of West Wayne, street entertained Mrs. and Miss Schilling, of Louisiana, who came north to attend the world's fair.

Martin Heuer, who had his leg broken some time ago has purchased a new patent rubber ankle supporter and is now able to move about the streets quite nicely. He will be lame for some months yet.

Misses Margaret Miller and Katherine Breen, two popular "clickers of keys" in the Big Four and Illinois Central railroad offices at Chicago, are the guests of Misses Hattie and Flora Miller, of West Wayne street.

George Byam, manager of the Chicago Furniture store on East Columbia street, has rented the elegant pressed brick front business house at 100 Calhoun street, and will open up with a new stock of fine furniture and carpets by September 1. Mr. Byam is an enterprising and pushing business man and will open up a fine store in his new quarters.

## GOSSIP.

### Local Personal News as Found in Other Papers.

#### Fort Wayne's Comers and Goers Among Different Cities in the Hoosier State.

The Huntington Herald says: "Miss Emma Kelton, of Fort Wayne, is a guest of Miss Emma Nealey, residing on West Matilda street."

The Muncie Times says: "Mrs. Maggie Benson has gone to Fort Wayne, where she expects to make her future home."

The Wabash Plain Dealer says: "Mrs. Solomon Wilson returned this afternoon from a visit to her son, Ed, at Fort Wayne."

The Pierceton, Ind., Record says: "Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, of Fort Wayne, were visiting relatives and friends in and about Pierceton the forepart of this week.—Frank Radcliff and Frank Foster rode to Fort Wayne on their wheels one day last week."

The Warren, Ind., correspondent says: "Howard Wirich and Ed. Kohl, of Fort Wayne, were in town Sunday. While here they whiled away the hours in the company of Warren fair sex."

The Roanoke correspondent of the Huntington Herald says: "Harvey Goss, of Fort Wayne, is in town. He has resigned his position at the Boston Store and expects employment elsewhere in Fort Wayne soon."

The Raber correspondent says: "Ada Raber was the guest of Pearl Kime, of Fort Wayne, several days last week."

The Columbia City Mail says: "Chas. Miner, of Fort Wayne, spent last Sunday with his mother near this place.—Mrs. Eugene Wiseman, of Fort Wayne, visited in this place over Sunday."

The Anderson Democrat says: "Dr. J. W. Younge lectured at Winchester last night, for the benefit of the I. O. G. T. lodge to an immense audience, the church being crowded, and standing room at a premium. He lectures Saturday at Frankfort for the benefit of the A. O. U. W."

The Oak Grove, Ind., correspondent says: "Miss Minnie Bogley, of Fort Wayne, and Miss Lizzie Johns, of Laud, attended church at Oak Grove last Sunday.—Miss Ada Raber spent a few days with her cousin, Pearl Kime, at Fort Wayne."

The Maysville News says: "Miss Lena Mack, of Fort Wayne, is visiting in this place, the guest of her brother, J. G. Mack, and family."

The Springfield Center correspondent says: "Mrs. Burk, of Fort Wayne, spent Sunday with Rufus Leichner and family.—Mrs. Souder, of Fort Wayne, spent Sunday with her parents of this place."

The Rochester Sentinel says: "Miss Bessie Emrick is delivery clerk at the postoffice during the absence of Miss Mary Meyer, who is visiting at Fort Wayne."

The Warsaw Daily Times says: "Miss Florence Bolman, of Fort Wayne, is visiting Miss Blanche Noftzger, of Lake street."

The Decatur Democrat says: "Frank France, of the Randall, Fort Wayne, is 'resting up' for several days with his friends and relatives here.—W. W. Unsterman was here last Friday. He has returned to Fort Wayne, where he will make his home for a while. He says Mrs. Unsterman is in the best of health."

The Monroeville Breeze says: "Miss Lulu Meyers, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hunsicker.—Master Joe Davis and sister, Nannie, of Fort Wayne, are in town the guests of uncles, aunts and cousins.—Attorney P. W. Shadden, of Fort Wayne, was in town Saturday last, as attorney for the defendant in the case of Thomas McMahon vs. Michael Slattery, on note. The case was by agreement settled."

The Ossian News says: "Mrs. J. H. Robison, of Fort Wayne, spent Wednesday with her niece, Mrs. John Ashburn, west of town.—Mrs. Margaret Zegenfus, of Fort Wayne, is in the city visiting relatives and many old friends.—R. A. Donaldson was at Fort Wayne Sunday to see his brother, Matthew, who is quite ill at his residence in that city.—A. W. Clark, of Fort Wayne, was in town a few hours Tuesday.—H. B. Lapshire of Fort Wayne, was circulating among friends in this vicinity the first of the week.—Joe Crammitt, of Fort Wayne, was in town yesterday advertising a barber's picnic which is to be held in Centlivre's park next Sunday."

### MASONIC TEMPLE.

#### Al Field's Minstrels Will Hold the Boards Tonight.

The Al. G. Field Combination Minstrels will appear at the Masonic Temple tonight. The company includes a large number of the bright particular stars of the burnt cork profession and is particularly strong in every department. The comedy element includes besides "the only Al. G. Field," Frank Cushman, Tommy Donnelly, Fred Russell and Dick Clark. The vocal corps is to be exceptionally strong. As is also the Olio, which is made up of some of the most sensational acts ever witnessed on a minstrel stage. The company carry a car load of special scenery.

#### It is the First Choice.

(Pierceton Ind., Record.)

Our readers should bear in mind that THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL is on sale each day, and can be had of our news agent, Claude Hayes, as well as other dailies and periodicals. The Chicago papers reaches this place in the morning. THE SENTINEL reaches here on the accommodation in the evening. It gives all the general, local, state and telegraphic news, and is a good reliable paper. Do not fail to read THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

## MAY DISBAND.

### Important Meeting of George Humphrey Post, G. A. R.

#### The Members Have Not Been as Active as They Should Be—Full Attendance Desired.

A special meeting of George Humphrey post, G. A. R., No. 530, will be held in the Foster hall this evening. Important business will be transacted. The meeting is called for the purpose of deciding whether the post shall continue as an organization or unite with some other G. A. R. post. The George Humphrey post was organized some five years ago and had an average membership of about fifty. Of late the interest in the order has lagged considerably, and unless greater activity is shown among the members the name of George Humphrey post may pass into history. A full attendance is desired.

## SURPRISING!

#### How a Young Man Worked Himself Up in the Short Time of One Year.

A SENTINEL representative was passing along West Main street, and as he was near the Golden Rod cigar factory, he dropped in to purchase a cigar. Mr. Bayer, the proprietor, stepped up to the counter and waited upon the scribe, and thinking he was a pencil-shover, he invited him into the shop to see the difference in appearance in the activity. A year ago one man was employed and today six are as busy as beavers, and Coony working with his men in the usual manner. "How is it that you have worked up so much trade in a year?" The quick reply from Mr. Bayer was: "If there would be just one of the lover of the weed who has been smoking some one or two brands for the last ten or twenty years, would try my cigars I would guarantee you that twelve men could not make enough cigars to supply the trade, as the one would inform his friends and the sale of my cigars would be unprecedented." "Do you work the surrounding towns for business?" "No; I have not made any special effort for out of town trade, but in the last three or four months I have had several very nice orders from outside towns." It is encouraging to see a young man work himself up as Mr. Bayer has done, and the only way to do it is to give close attention to business and to do business in a straightforward manner. Even in the cigar business there can be fraud practiced, but we can assure the lovers of a good cigar that the Golden Rod is straight goods and always the same thing.

### ITS A BRICK.

#### Social to Be Given by the Ladies of Christ's Lutheran Church.

The ladies of Christ's Lutheran church will give a brick social on August 18. A brick social may be something new but it is certainly practical. The plan is, inasmuch as a new church is the one thing needful to invite all who are at all friendly to the new enterprise, to bring from one dozen to a thousand brick (or their equivalent) to the social. To accommodate those who would prefer to make their delivery of brick in the day time a committee of ladies will be upon the ground to furnish ice cream, cake, lunch or warm meals as the case may require. Several thousand brick have already been pledged, and by the time each lady and all her friends, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, grand-children, nephews, nieces, mother-in-law, sisters, etc., report, each with an armful, wheelbarrow or wagon load, as they will all be urged to do, it is anticipated that perhaps there will be enough brick to build the church. All of this is to transpire on the church lot, at the southeast corner of Webster and Jefferson, opposite the Baptist church. The old house now upon the lot is to be converted into an ice cream and lunch parlor for the two weeks preceding the event, commencing with Tuesday afternoon, August 8, from which time on the ladies will take turns in serving. Mrs. J. P. Merrilat and Miss Rena B. Wilson initiating the movement. They will be followed each evening by others, all to take part Saturday afternoon and evening, as well as on the grand ending Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening, August 18 and 19, after which the old building will be torn down and the materials sold or used in the construction of the new.

### REV. J. L. LEEPER.

#### Complimentary Words Said About His Illustrated Lectures.

In speaking of the lectures at Island Park assembly, of Rev. J. L. Leeper, of this city, the Rome City correspondent says: "It is wonderful what a hold the illustrated lectures are gaining in the regular church service. Many of the wide-awake ministers now illustrate their evening sermons with the stereopticon. The Rev. Leeper, of Fort Wayne, is an expert in this line, and the sermon of last night on 'Hymns' was more than beautiful. He selected that well known and beautiful hymn, 'Abide With Me,' and made of it a lesson we can never forget."

The Warsaw correspondent of the Spring Fountain Park assembly says: "The evening lecture, 'Hymns,' was illustrated by stereopticon views. Rev. Leeper selected the hymn 'Abide With Me,' as I gave an evening service that was charming, unique and delightful."

# Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

HOLIDAY RATES.

TONIGHT.

TONIGHT.

Pennsylvania Lines.

NICKEL PLATE.

RUPTURE CURED

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## AN AUBURN MIRACLE.

### An Actual Resurrection Followed by Rare Results.

### Edward Barnett Gives a Life Almost as the Result of His Death—After Years of Suffering He is Restored to Health—His Story as Told to a Reporter of the Auburn Bulletin.

[illegible]

## HIS WEDDING PRESENT.

[illegible]

"Stanton's Photos are the best."

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON VI—AUGUST 6—PAUL AT EPHESUS.

Golden Text: Remember Those Rulers Who Have Spoken Unto You the Word of God—Heb. xiii. 7.

[illegible]

## DIDN'T KISS HIS WIFE.

### The Merriment It Caused a Man and His Wife—How It Was Settled.

They had been married years and years, yet never had he come away from the breakfast table in the morning without a goodby kiss until a friend came to visit them—one of those typical, time-honored bachelors who find fault with everybody and everything, and terrible for themselves that the whole scheme of creation is wrong.

The friend did not say anything at the time, although the kiss jarred on his sense of the proprieties; but he waited until he had his host by the ear, so to speak. Then he said:

"You seem to keep the honeymoon pretty well, George. Must be a blessed home, too, when the romance is over."

Then good, weak George began to get wobble in his mind, and had a idea fear that his friend was making fun of him.

"Yes," he said, as he lighted a cigar, "it is rather a hero, don't you know, but the little woman expects it."

"I dare say," resumed the friend, "and I wouldn't coddle her any more if I were you. It's too late—too domestic, you see, for this age. Makes a man seem sponging and weak."

"Yes, I've thought so myself, sometimes. I'll turn over a new leaf with the little woman."

The little woman, who had more sense in her little finger than George had in his whole body, was presently surprised when her husband threw his breakfast napkin on his plate, rose in haste and, with a cordial "Good-bye, Tom," without even a complimentary salute. But she didn't say a thing, and acted her time. It came sooner than she expected, says the Detroit Free Press.

Late in ward hours, at night with-out the friend, who had returned whence he came. All dinner through she cheerful and patient, and the little woman asked:

"Anything gone wrong to-day?"

"Oh, everything. Lost $20 out of my cash pocket."

"Shucks, but it might have been worse."

"Then I mislaid some valuable paper that I carried in the inside pocket of my vest. It's just been one of my worrying days, don't you know."

"Always," said the little woman in a calm, sweet voice, "don't you think it's all happened because you have been so efficient a good to-kiss? Do have a worrying day, too, and I shall be so glad."

"Why, do you are right! Sweet, I really believe there's some truth in what you say."

"Now, when the money you lost drop out, you'll all find it in your hurry. And the paper are probably in your other pocket, and know you changed the morning."

"I do believe it, little woman," and George, with the kiss he had on his face, commenced with interest a story of the retrospect. He imagined aroun. "And I have never known it to fail in bringing the articles up to the mark."—Philadelphia Times.

## HOW TO BE A PRETTY NIGHT.

[illegible]

## THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST AND THE BEST

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WELLS NATIONAL BANK.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

[illegible]

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

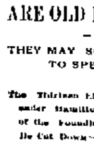
ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## ARE OLD LANDMARKS.

### THEY MAY SOON GIVE AWAY TO SPECULATION.

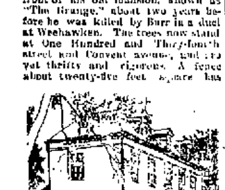
**The Thirteen Elms Planted by Alexander Hamilton in Commemoration of the Founding of the Republic to Be Cut Down—Other Relics.**

[New York Correspondence.]



THE OLD HOME of Edgar Allen Poe at Fordham is soon to be torn down or moved from its present site. Unfortunately it stands close to the walk, and as the street is to be altered something must be done with this cottage. The present owner has proposed to move it to the rear of the lot, and in front erect a modern cottage corresponding with those already built close to its sides. There was talk at one time of forming a society to buy the cottage and preserving in it all the mementos of the poet that could be collected. This project has been abandoned and the cottage must give way to modern improvements. It is to be earnestly hoped that it will not be destroyed. In its little low room Poe wrote and watched by the bedside of his sick wife and suffering from depression and disappointment he paced the vine covered porch and walked in the shadow of the old trees. The house is well preserved, the old panes of glass are in some of the little windows, the old fireplaces have not been disturbed, and although modern furnishings have been added, the low ceilings, the old fireplaces, the shingle covered sides and roof are, as far from time's ravages, as he left them. The row of old cherry trees, which an author says were in full bloom when Poe first made this his home, are still standing next the street, but are just in line of the proposed street widening.

Among all the impressive reminders of the city's early history there are none more beautiful than the thirteen elms planted by Alexander Hamilton to commemorate the formation of the union of the thirteen original colonies. These trees grew from seed planted in front of his old mansion, known as "The Grange," about two years before he was killed by Burr in a duel at Weehawken. The trees now stand at One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and Convent avenue, and are yet thrifty and vigorous. A fence about twenty-five feet square has



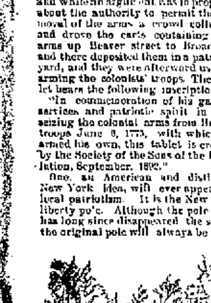
THE VAN CORTLANDT MANSION.

been built around them. Hamilton named each tree after a state, and the trees in their growth represent the states for which they were named. Rhode Island is the smallest and New York the largest. Some of the ones representing the southern States were struck by lightning during the war, but not seriously injured. These trees are placed in jeopardy by each transfer of the property, and as it is rapidly increasing in value the time is not far distant when they are likely to be sacrificed for building purposes unless they become the property of the people.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution is doing a splendid work in rescuing from oblivion old landmarks and marking the site of historical events. A tablet was recently erected at Broad and Beaver street to commemorate the seizing of the arms of the British troops on July 6, 1775, by a band of patriots headed by Marinus Willett. The British troops had been ordered to proceed to Boston, and the common council had given its sanction for the removal, but failed to say anything about their arms. The British troops attempted to take their arms and proceeded up Broad as far as Beaver street, where the first horse and cart was stopped by Marinus Willett, and while an argument was in progress about the authority to permit the removal of the arms a crowd collected and drove the carts containing the arms up Beaver street to Broadway and there deposited them in a patriot's yard, and they were afterward used in arming the colonists' troops. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"In commemoration of his gallant services and patriotic spirit in here seizing the colonial arms from British troops June 6, 1775, with which he armed his own, this tablet is erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, September, 1892."

One, an American and distinctly New York idea, will ever appeal to local patriotism. It is the New York liberty pole. Although the pole itself has long since disappeared the site of the original pole will always be of in-



POE'S OLD HOME AT FORDHAM.

terest. Its story is quickly told. On the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp act, in 1766, the grateful citizens of New York assembled, and, with great rejoicing, erected a flagstaff, which bore the words, "The King, Pitt and Liberty." It was called a liberty pole, and around it the patriotic Sons of Liberty frequently gathered. This distinctly New York idea became very popular and gradually spread to other colonies, and these served as central gathering places for Sons of Liberty. Afterward the British soldiers in New York were much displeased with the liberty pole idea serving as a rallying place for those who opposed their authority, and they cut it down. A second pole was erected, and again it was cut down. Still another pole was set in place, and the governor having forbidden the soldiers molesting it, the pole stood until the first anniversary of the repeal of the stamp act, when at night, after the celebration of the event, it was once more cut down. Thinking to make the pole more secure, and determined not to be deprived of the simple right of erecting a flagstaff and with a fixed purpose to maintain that right, the fourth pole was protected by iron bands. Foiled in their attempt to again cut the pole down the soldiers made an attempt to destroy it with gunpowder, but this likewise failed. The governor again interfered to save the pole, and it was not disturbed until months afterward, when under cover of the night, the soldiers sawed it into pieces and rolled them into a pile before the meeting room doors of the Sons of Liberty. Next morning the indignant people gathered, and in vigorous terms denounced the action of the soldiers and

OLD MILL IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

declared their intention of maintaining all their rights in the face of armed oppression. The excitement did not subside for several days, and frequently citizens and soldiers came to blows. In a conflict on "Golden hill" at this time the first blood of the revolution was shed. This event will soon be marked with a suitable tablet by the society of the Sons of the Revolution. This tablet will mark the site of the first bloodshed of the revolution, but the old liberty pole and the credit for first originating the liberty pole idea and the part it took in the conflict is unmentioned. Another pole was soon after erected in a yard just off Broadway, near Wall street, and this one stood until the British occupancy of the city in 1776, when it too was cut down.

Another act of the British soldiers in New York in connection with a flag pole illustrates the unconquerable Yankee spirit. After peace had been declared, and the British soldiers were permitted to withdraw in accordance with an honorable treaty, before leaving the fort they nailed their flag to the top of the flag pole, pulled off the ropes and halyards and knocked off the cleats, then covered the pole with grease to prevent the Americans from displaying their flag until the English boat had passed out of sight behind the banks at the Narrows. But in this they were disappointed, for a young American sailor nailed on the cleats, and applying sand to the pole quickly ascended to the top, pulled down the last British flag and hoisted in its place the Stars and Stripes. The English ships were still in sight and in full view of the colors they despised. This departing of the English, Nov. 25, 1783, is now celebrated as Evacuation day.

Their biographers tell us that among others John Jay and Washington Irving were born in New York. Can any one mark the place of their birth?

THE HAMILTON ELMS.

We have historic Fort Washington picturesquely located, and so ably constructed by Alexander Hamilton as to receive the commendation of Washington; yet it is unfrequented and neglected, covered with a tangled growth of bushes and trees.

The old Van Cortlandt mansion, once Washington's headquarters, although the property of the city, has been modernized as to lessen its historical value. The old mill adjoining the Van Cortlandt mansion, and almost equally as old, is gradually tumbling to decay.

VAN BUREN.

#### A Doctor's Confession of Murder.

Dr. Francois Fontency, a wealthy medical practitioner, died, having confessed to the murder of a clergyman in 1867. He attended the clergyman's wife in an illness that resulted fatally and, desiring to hold an autopsy, removed her body from the grave. As he was replacing the earth the husband came upon the scene, a fight ensued, the husband was killed, and his body thrown into the empty coffin of his wife. A heavy rain washed away all traces of the scuffle. The autopsy was held and resulted in an important discovery.

#### Houses of Glass Bricks.

Seventeen houses constructed entirely of hollow glass bricks figure at the Chicago exhibition, where they are used as offices, workshops, and stores, for it is deemed advisable to follow the behest of the old proverb and eschew glass houses as dwellings. A highly decorative effect has been obtained by using bricks of variegated glass, adhering to each other by means of colorless cement. A building of this nature lit from within by electricity presents a fairy like aspect unapproached by structures of sheet glass and English iron.

#### Incombustible Fabrics.

There are many substances which have a property of rendering the fabrics to which they are applied incombustible, but they usually spoil them, either by changing the color or stiffening them to such a degree that they cannot be used. An easy and safe way of protecting curtains against fire is said to be by steeping them in a solution of phosphate of ammonia, obtained by mixing a pint of water with about three ounces of phosphate. In this way the color and texture remain unaltered.

#### Mirage at Sandgate.

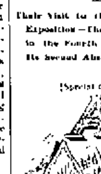
The other afternoon a remarkable sight was witnessed off Sandgate and Hythe, England. The whole of the coast between Sandgate and Lydd appeared reflected in the sea, not a stone's throw from the spectators.

## THE SISTINE CHOIR.

### HISTORY OF ROME'S GREAT VOCAL MUSICIANS.

**Their Visit to the World's Columbian Exposition—The Choir Was Organized in the Fourth Century and This Is Its Second Absence from Rome.**

[Special Correspondence.]



A TRIP TO AMERICA is being made by the members of the Sistine chapel choir, the oldest musical organization in the world. By special permission of the pope the choristers visit the Worlds Fair and sing there. Never before in its history has the choir sung outside the limits of Rome, except when the papal court was in Avignon and on the occasion of the coronation of Emperor Napoleon I., when the effect of their rendition of Palestrina's "Tu es Petrus" was declared to be the most striking and imposing feature of the ceremonies.

The choir is composed of thirty-two male members, who sing entirely without instrumental accompaniment. Their music has been for centuries composed by some one of the members. The choir is, as its Italian title, "Il Collegio dei Cappellani Cantori della Capella Pontificia," indicates, the personal choir of the pope and at no time is it called upon except when the supreme pontiff officiates at mass or at the death of a cardinal. Since 1870 the only important occasion on which it has been heard was during the pope's jubilee.

The history of the organization dates back to the fourth century, when Sylvester established a school for training the voices of boys. The various churches of Rome were supplied with choirs from the pupils. In the succeeding century this institution was expanded and developed, and in the time of Gregory the Great the scholars who were of noble birth became members of the papal household and occupied a position similar to that of the pages in the secular courts. The number of pupils trained in this way became so large and the excellence of their instruction so well known that many of them were sent to take charge of the music in the churches of England, France and other European countries.

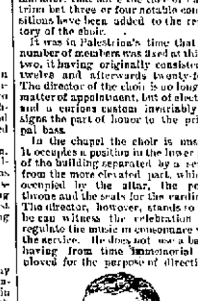
During the residence of the pope at Avignon, Flemish musicians obtained almost complete control of the choir,

A TYPICAL SISTINE CHORISTER.

and introduced their elaborate polyphonic school of music, which prevailed until Palestrina was called upon to take charge of the choir and simplify the character of the chant music. Never before in its history had there been a married man in the Papal choir. It was necessary to create a title for the new director, and he was made officially "Maestro Compositore." This title died when he was removed by Paul IV., who justified the action by the claim that the unwritten law, including all but ecclesiastics, had been violated by his predecessor. It is remarkable that since the time of Palestrina but three or four notable compositions have been added to the repertory of the choir.

It was in Palestrina's time that the number of members was fixed at thirty-two, it having originally consisted of twelve and afterwards twenty-four. The director of the choir is no longer a matter of appointment, but of election, and a curious custom invariably assigns the part of honor to the principal bass.

In the chapel the choir is unseen. It occupies a position in the lower part of the building separated by a screen from the more elevated part, which is occupied by the altar, the pope's throne and the seats for the cardinals. The director, however, stands so that he can witness the celebration and regulate the music in consonance with the service. He does not use a baton, having from time immemorial employed for the purpose of directing a



PALESTRINA.
(The Sistine Choir's Greatest Leader.)

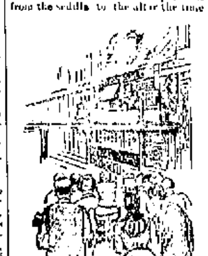
roll of music. This symbol of office is fixed in the Italian idiom "to rule by the roll."

The most famous director since the time of Palestrina was Abbate Baini, who was elected in 1795, and to him belongs the honor of having controlled the arrangement of a miserere that is still sung by the choir he controlled. In almost every case the members of the choir are not only singers, but also composers, and many of the best known writers of music in Italy have been identified with this organization.

Boys were not allowed in the choir until within three years, when the present pope sanctioned their introduction; but throughout its existence music has been written for soprano voices, and there has never been a time when sopranos were lacking. In the sixteenth century the sopranos came chiefly from Spain, where the voices of the men were trained from childhood by a system still in use there. Voices so trained, voce finte as they are called in Italy, retain their sweetness and charm to extreme old age. A member of the choir, who died within four years at the age of seventy-four, up to the last possessed a pure and good voice. There are two sopranos in the choir at present who are more than seventy years of age.

Among the maestri who have sung in the choir are Tomaso Bai, who was director in 1714; Santarelli, well known as the friend of Dr. Burney in the eighteenth century, and Baini, the foremost ecclesiastical musician of this century, who died in 1844, having retained his office for life by special favor of the pope.

One secret of the success of the pope's singers is to be found in the fact that for 300 years the effort of the director has always been to bring the music into the closest relation with the service. There is a system of signals which conveys to the leader of the choir the progress of the mass, and at certain points in the "Gloria" and "Credo," a pianissimo is introduced. When the celebrant proceeds from the sedilia to the altar the time



GALLERY OF THE SISTINE CHOIR.

of the amen is so arranged that will terminate exactly at the proper moment.

There in the archives twelve of these "Misereres," but Gregorio Allegri's composition is the only one now in use. These manuscripts are most jealously guarded, and up to 1770 only three copies of Allegri's production had ever been legally made, one of these was for the Emperor Leopold I., one for the king of Portugal and the third for Padre Martini. All of the printed editions now in existence rest upon the authority of Padre Martini's manuscripts. The authenticity of the printed copy was doubted at one time.

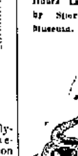
The chapel in which the choir officiates is one of the apartments of the vatican and takes its name from Pope Sixtus IV., who caused it to be built in 1473. It is a hall with a lofty ceiling and is 140 feet in length. Galleries run around three sides of the building, which is famous for the frescoes of Michael Angelo.

## KILLED BY A SNAKE.

### TERRIBLE DEATH OF A PROFESSIONAL CHARMER.

### "DOT" LONWELL BITTEN — STINGING MONSTER.

**And Expires in Awful Agony a Few Hours Later—The Scene Witnessed by Spectators in a New York Museum.**



DOT LONWELL, A pretty young woman who for the past two years has been giving exhibitions throughout the country with a cage of reptiles, died an awful death at St. Vincent's hospital, New York, the other day. While performing at a museum in that city one of her "pets" buried its fangs in her neck in the sight of several hundred horrified spectators. It was the second time she had been bitten in three weeks. On the former occasion George M. Jansen, an ex-snake charmer, quickly and tightly bound up the arm above the place of the wound, thus stopping the circulation of the blood. When "Dot" reached the New York hospital later in the day danger of death had passed, but the wound was an ugly one and kept her indoors for several days. Mr. Jansen, the superintendent of the museum, was surprised when the woman appeared to perform as usual last week. He said: "Do you think you are strong enough to go on?"

"Oh, yes! I can get through it somehow," answered the girl. "I must earn bread for the babies at home."

Five minutes later "Dot" calmly stepped on the platform. A big wooden box, made in three compartments, was by her side. After testing her strength by lifting two or three of the common brown snakes, she stood still for a minute, looking steadily down upon the black, slimy monster curled up in compartment No. 3. The snake slowly reared its head and looked at the woman. Then she caught the reptile by the throat and dragged it out of the box. Her strong, supple fingers clutched the writhing body and for a moment she stood, her figure erect and every muscle distended, her arms held high above her head, her two hands grasping the wriggling, twisting creature, vainly striving to get free. Suddenly the erect figure swayed, shrank and bent forward, limp and motionless, as the serpent, with one sharp, convulsive jerk, twisted out of her grasp and fastened its fangs into her neck. Then it dropped to the floor. Jansen's arms were stretched toward the woman as she fell forward. The audience ran forward, and two men tried to suck the poison from the wound. But they were too late. Even as they carried her out of the building the neck and face had begun to swell and blacken, and before she reached her home delirium had set in. The

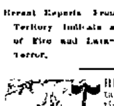
A TUMBLER TO LIFE.

teeth had touched her flesh at a point behind the right ear, and the attending physician said the case was desperate. In an ambulance she was taken, fighting and screaming, to St. Vincent hospital. The poison had done its work quickly. Her neck and face were one mass of discoloration, and she suddenly lapsed into the insensibility which ended in her death.

## LAND OF VOLCANOES.

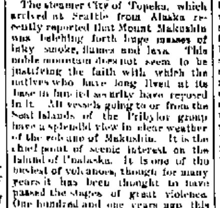
### ALASKA'S CRATERS BOOMING WITH GREAT VIOLENCE.

**Recent Reports From Our Northern Territory Indicate a Fresh Outbreak of Fire and Lava—Natives Flee in Terror.**



THE BIG MOUNTains of the Aleutian chain are keeping up this year the grand display of fireworks which for several seasons have made our Alaskan volcanoes the greatest center of Plutonic activity in the world. The striking feature of the eruptions of this year is that some mountains which have for many years been apparently extinct, or nearly so, have taken a new lease of life, and have burst into remarkable activity.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived at Seattle from Alaska recently reported that Mount Makushin was belching forth huge masses of inky smoke, flames and lava. This noble mountain does not seem to be justifying the faith with which the natives who have long lived at its base in fancied security have reposed in it. All vessels going to or from the Seal Islands of the Pribylof group have a splendid view in clear weather of the volcano of Makushin. It is the chief point of scenic interest on the island of Unalaska. It is one of the busiest of volcanoes, though for many years it has been thought to have passed the stages of great violence. One hundred and one years ago this summer this giant chimney was smoking and vessels that visited the neighborhood two years ago report that immense volumes of steam and white smoke were slowly but steadily pouring from its crater. The ebullitions were visible on clear days for fifty miles at sea. Makushin is about 5,000 feet high, and lifts its slopes, snow covered almost from the water's edge at the extreme northwest



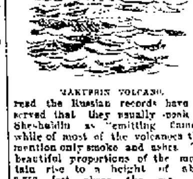
POSITION OF THE VOLCANOES INDICATED.
A black line is under the name of each volcano.

corner of the island of Unalaska. The view of the volcano presented here was taken from the north in Behring sea at a distance of twenty-six miles. The natives of Unalaska have long accused Makushin of making loud noises and shaking the earth, but no more serious charges have been brought against the old mountain, and the fact that for many years the natives have lived at its base proves their confidence that the mountain would behave fairly well, says the New York Sun. We have no definite information as to the results of this eruption, though fear is expressed that the natives have suffered from the sudden outburst. The passengers on the steamer report for many miles at sea they could hear the tremendous roaring, and that a grand column of smoke and fire reared its head fully 3,000 feet above the mountain crest.

A little farther to the east is the Akutan Island, notable only for its great volcano of the same name. This volcano is the observed of all observers when ships are in this neighborhood. Two years ago a wide open mouth at its summit was violently puffing out black and white smoke at intervals of every few seconds. Unlike Makushin, the volcano of Akutan has been in frequent violent eruption during this century, and this year it is vieing with Makushin in the volumes of smoke and fire which issue from its peak.

On Unimak Island is the great Progromnia volcano, which has long been supposed to be extinct. It is about 7,500 feet high and is now in a violent state of turbulence. The reports from Alaska say poetically that the streaks of lava breaking out of the dark shroud of smoke which winds around the crest of Progromnia look this season like sheets of lightning piercing storm clouds. This volcano is shown in one of our pictures. It is considerably lower than its grand consort, Sheshaldin, which is seen on the same island, near it. The old Russian explorers gave no information of any outbursts from Progromnia, and its present outburst is an entirely new phase in its history.

The passengers on the City of Topeka also report that Sheshaldin volcano is in a state of tremendous agitation. Every American ought to know of beautiful Sheshaldin. It comes nearer to being a perfect cone than any other mountain in the world. It is the chief ornament of Unimak, a little east of Akutan. Unimak, as the Russian records say, was always regarded by them as "the roof of a subterranean smelting furnace. The island has been the feature of the most stupendous spectacles of Plutonic activity in Alaska in historic times. Those who

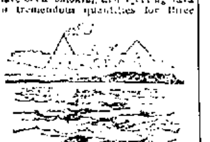


MAKUSHIN VOLCANO.

read the Russian records have observed that they usually speak of Sheshaldin as "emitting flames," while of most of the volcanoes they mention only smoke and ashes. The beautiful proportions of the mountain rise to a height of about 8,750 feet above the sea. No foot hills obstruct the view. The magnificent mountain rises directly from the low lands of Unimak. The waves dash into spray against its shores. The mountain was smoking very gently two years ago, though now its upper part is entirely shrouded in clouds of black vapor, while streams of lava flow down its steep and symmetrical sides. When the steamers first reached Unimak in April last year, the mountain was clad in robes of snow, but down the sides far up the sea was a broad and blackened patch of ashes that had fallen to the base from the huge orifice near the sharp-pointed apex. From all points of the compass the mountain presents the same symmetrical cone-like appearance.

It was on this island of Unimak that the Russians first observed the remarkable manner in which the natives obtain fire. From the volcanoes they procured an abundance of sulphur. It was their practice to scatter the powdered sulphur over moss spread upon a rock. Then with a great stone in hand, a native would smite the sulphur-sprinkled mass with all his might. The sulphur would catch, setting the dry moss on fire.

We have no information yet about the other volcanoes of this great area of Plutonic disturbance, though it is probable that other mountains which have been smoking and ejecting lava in tremendous quantities for three



SHESHALDIN AND PROGROMNIA VOLCANOS.

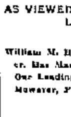
years past are still in process of eruption. A little east of Unimak island we come to the Alaskan peninsula, and on this main land Pavlov mountain puffs out great volumes of dense black smoke from an opening on one side of the mountain, perhaps a thousand feet below its sharp-pointed summit. The mountain is little, if any, over 4,000 feet high. The puffs of smoke occur at intervals of about thirty seconds, and the snow on the side where the orifice is is blackened to the base. There are a number of records of Pavlov's eruptions from 1762 to recent years.

All these active volcanoes are magnificent sights from the sea. Some of them rising to heights of 12,000 feet are more impressive, apart from their Plutonic activity, than the tallest of the Alps, for the reason that they are viewed from the sea level, and all their giant stature is revealed to the gaze.

## RACING IN AMERICA,

### AS VIEWED BY A LIBERAL ENGLISH CRITIC.

**William M. Hadfield, the Famous Trainer, Has Many Good Things to Say of Our Leading Sport—Our Tracks Are, However, Poorly Constructed.**



AMERICAN RACing, from an English standpoint, is no mean subject to handle, especially as the extreme kindness with which I have been received in this country makes criticism, no matter how honest, seem lack of appreciation. And yet, looking at it from another standpoint, such a comparison should be received, as it is given, with the idea of placing side by side the racing institutions of the two countries.

The appointments of the race-courses in this country, I think, excel by far our English ones. The wants of the public are better provided for. The stands here enable one to see a race from beginning to end. The method of betting—that is, having the odds publicly posted, is another good feature, as it enables a bettor at once to see the current odds against his favorite.

As to the tracks, that is, the roads on which the horses run, I do not ap-

M. M. HADFIELD,
Trainer for Col. North, the English Nitrate King.

prove of them. "Public highways" I call them, for one might just as well take a horse out on a well-kept road and run him as to race him on these dirt tracks. The result must be harmful, as is instanced by the great number of unsound horses that one sees here. At home the turf is used entirely, and the centuries that racing has been carried on there for a period long enough to prove that it is the least harmful of the two.

The horses of this country, I think, compare favorably with those at home, so far as class is concerned.

Of the two-year-olds I have seen I think Domino by far the best, a colt that would compare favorably with the best of the English youngsters.

Of the three-year-olds I think St. Leonards, Charioteer, Don Alonzo, G. W. Johnson and Sport the best. I like Sport especially well, for he is a compact, honest looking colt that will always run a good race.

Among the older horses I think Banquet and Lamplighter by far the best of those I have seen. I consider them both of very high class, and capable of holding their own, no matter where they might go.

The question of jockeys is the one weak spot I have found in American racing. It is the one branch of the sport in this country that is far below the standard. Taral and Bergen, I think, have the right idea, and are far superior to their fellows. My objection to American jockeys is chiefly based on the short hold they take on their lines. It is not a natural way to ride and consequently cannot be a correct way. Races may be won in this way, but when they are it is due more to the horse than to the rider.

Taken all together, my opinion is that racing in America compares favorably with any in the world. It has its defects and its strong points, the latter in the majority. Its patrons I have found to be a most liberal, generous and intelligent class, and if the treatment I have received is a sample of what is accorded all strangers, English colors will often be seen in Suburbans and other standard American events.

Wm Hadfield

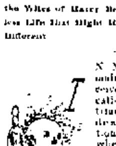
The squabble between Cleveland and New York over our fielder Stafford may be compromised. The New York club has offered to release Harry Lyons to the Clevelands, and the latter are considering the matter now.

## "GENTLEMAN HARRY"!

### HE WAS A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF SUPT. BYRNES.

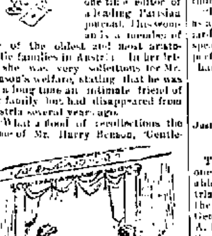
### WILD CAREER OF A NOTED FRENCH CRIMINAL.

**An Austrian Countess Fell a Victim to the Wiles of Harry Benson—A Reckless Life That Might Have Been Very Different.**



IN MY FOREIGN mail recently I received a communication from an Austrian countess. She desired information as to the whereabouts of a man named Benson, who was at one time editor of a leading Parisian journal. This woman is a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Austria. In her letter she was very solicitous for Mr. Benson's welfare, stating that he was for a long time an intimate friend of her family, but had disappeared from Austria several years ago.

"What a flood of recollections the name of Mr. Harry Benson, 'Gentle-



HIS LOVE FOR GAMBLING CAUSED HIS RUIN.

man Harry' brings to mind! How easily this same man might have become a power in the French republic if he had not permitted his passion for gambling to ruin body and soul, and after years of a rocket-like career land him in a trench in the ground in a foreign land! A few days before he committed suicide he wrote me. An extract from his letter may serve as a moral to the story of his career.

"'By the time you receive this, Inspector,' said he, 'I will have ended my miserable life. For years I have been a criminal. You know my past record and what I might have been if I had remained an honest man. Now I have nothing more to live for, for I will never return alive to those devils in Mexico. I have had every luxury a man could wish for, but I have never enjoyed a moment of my life since I first took to crime.'

"Early in 1888, it was about April, I think, I was informed through a private source that there was a man in the city about to make a big haul through an opera scheme. I was posted on this man Benson, who for the first time had come to America to try his luck. He was closely watched while in New York, and was prevented from operating in this city, and we followed him as far as Chicago. About a month later Mr. Henry E. Abbey called on us and said he had been robbed of some $20,000 in the City of Mexico by some unknown person who had started a spurious advance sale of tickets.

"It was late in the fall of 1886 that a man representing himself to be a foreign newspaper correspondent had two interviews with Mr. Abbey, who was managing Patti's concert tour, and his agent about their methods of doing business for the prima donna. Two weeks before Mr. Abbey's agent was ready to leave for the City of Mexico, in May, 1887, the interviewer calling himself by Mr. Abbey's agent's name, began in the City of Mexico the spurious sale of tickets, by which he secured $24,000, and got away. The interviewer was Benson. He sold his Mexican money through a confederate in Baltimore and went to Switzerland, where, by the aid of a confederate named Ker, he obtained money on bonds that had no value. Payment was taken in checks to be paid in this city. He was expelled from Switzerland, and at once came to New York. He actually dared to bring suit against a bank here for refusing to cash one of the checks he had received in Switzerland for the bogus bonds. I sent Detective Sergeant Adams and a couple of other men to arrest him. They took him into custody at the foot of the stairs leading to his lawyer's office. He committed suicide in the Tombs rather than go back to Mexico to stand trial.

"Benson's father was an aide-de-camp of Napoleon and came of noble French stock. Benson received the

SET FIRE TO HIMSELF.

finest education the universities of Europe could give. He learned several languages, which he could speak fluently. During the war between Germany and France he was editor of one of the leading French journals. He got leave to cross the Prussian lines and he remained at Tours until the siege of Paris was over.

"He was rich while in Paris, but his love for the gaming table soon caused his ruin. His family discarded him and he went to London. There he conceived the daring scheme of raising money ostensibly for the sufferers by the siege of Paris, but really for himself. He had a splendid address, with all the polish of a Parisian aristocrat and found his task a comparatively easy one. The first person he called on was the Lord Mayor of London, to whom he pictured the destitution of the Paris victims of the siege, and he received a personal subscription of $1,000. The Queen also took a great interest in the matter and had subscribed $50,000 when Benson was discovered to be a fraud. If he had had a few more days of it in London without discovery he could have taken away more than $1,000,000, for all the English nobility stood ready to follow the Queen's lead in subscribing large sums. The money he had already received was taken from him and he was sent to prison for a year. He saturated his clothes with benzine and set fire to himself in his cell. He came very near being successful in his attempt on his life and suffered injuries that left him a cripple and caused him pain up to the day of his death.

"After serving his year's sentence in London he was fairly launched on his career of crime. He answered an advertisement in a London newspaper for a clerk at £3 a week. He got a reply from a man named Ker, who was financier of a newspaper purporting to give reliable tips on turf matters. After Benson had been in Ker's employ awhile he saw that Ker was a fraud. He noticed that people sent letters to Ker enclosing money for tips and that Ker did not answer the letters. Benson sent a letter himself and receiving no answer spoke to Ker about it, at the same time asking him for an increase of salary. Ker took him in as a partner at once. They swindled thousands of people.

"He was enabled to pass himself off as a Frenchman, Englishman, Spaniard, Italian or German, for he could speak all these languages, and was a perfect artist in making up for the character he intended to personate.

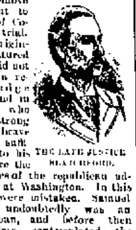
THOMAS BYRNES.

## HE STOOD FOR RIGHT.

**Justice Blatchford Could Not Even Be Moved by Gen. Grant.**

[Washington Correspondence.]

The late Samuel Blatchford upon one occasion rendered a most memorable service in preserving the right of trial by jury and the liberty of the press in this country. During Gen. Grant's administration Charles A. Dana in his paper, the New York Sun, had charged certain high officials at Washington with corruption. In Washington there was a petty police court upon which congress had assumed, in violation of the constitution, to confer jurisdiction to try criminal prosecutions for libel without a jury. A complaint was laid before that court charging the editor of the Sun with the crime of libel and an application was made to the district judge of the United States for the southern district of New York for a warrant to remove the defendant to the District of Columbia for trial. Those who originated and matured the scheme did not believe that a republican judge could be found in those times who would be strong enough and brave enough and sufficiently true to his oath to ignore the

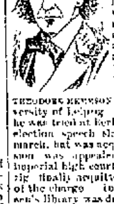


THE LATE JUSTICE BLATCHFORD.

obvious wishes of the republican administration at Washington. In this belief they were mistaken. Samuel Blatchford undoubtedly was an ambitious man, and before then had doubtless contemplated the possibility that he might in the course of time be promoted to the bench of the highest tribunal in the land; but he was willing to risk everything in that respect for the sake of doing right. And so, on July 16, 1873, he rendered this memorable decision in the case of Mr. Dana: "It is a matter of history that the offense of libel was always triable and tried by a jury. It is therefore one of the crimes which must, under the constitution, be tried by a jury. The act of 1870 provides that the information in this case shall not be tried by a jury, but shall be tried by the court. It is true that it gives to the defendant after judgment, if he deems himself aggrieved thereby, the right to appeal to another court, where the information must be tried by a jury. But this does not remove the objection. If congress has the power to deprive the defendant of his right to a trial by jury for one trial and to put him, if convicted, to an appeal to another court to secure a trial by jury, it is difficult to see why it may not also have the power to provide for several trials by a court without a jury, on several successive convictions, before allowing a trial by a jury. In my judgment the accused is entitled not be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted in the first instance by a jury. As, therefore, the defendant, if removed to the District of Columbia, will be tried in a manner forbidden by the constitution, I must decline to grant the warrant."

#### A Great Scholar.

On Nov. 8 Prof. Theodore Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate. A number of representative students in the chief European countries have formed a committee to arrange for a commemoration of this occasion, and they now invite subscriptions to a fund for the endowment of research and scholarship of Mommsen's special field. The ultimate form of endowment will be settled by the historian himself. The treasurer of the general committee is Herr Ludwig Delbruck, 61 and 62 Mauerstrasse, Berlin. Dr. Mommsen was born at Garding in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817. He became professor of law at Leipzig while still a young man. Having been dismissed for the part he took in political affairs he was made titular professor of laws at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854 and at Berlin in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence in the University of Leipzig. On June 15, 1882, he was tried at Berlin for having in an election speech slandered Prince Bismarck, but was acquitted. The decision was appealed against and the imperial high court of appeal at Leipzig finally acquitted Prof. Mommsen of the charge. In 1880 Prof. Mommsen's library was destroyed by fire and a number of his English admirers had the happy idea of presenting him with a collection of classical and historical works printed in England to compensate him for some portion of his loss.



THEODORE MOMMSEN.

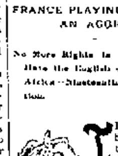
#### Mark Twain's Literary Method.

Mark displayed a peculiarity when at work that was very detrimental to the integrity of office property. In case he wished to clip an item or a paragraph out of a paper and could not at once lay his hand upon his scissors he would cut out the required matter with his knife, at the same time slashing into the baize covering of the table. His end of the cover was so mutilated that little was left of the original cloth. In its place appeared what might have passed for a representation of the polar star sporadically darting forth a thousand rays. Some years ago, when at Mark's home in Hartford, writes Dan de Quille, I found myself almost unconsciously examining the top of the one writing desk in his library for evidences of his old knife-slashing habit, but did not find so much as a scratch.

## TRI-COLOR IN SIAM.

### FRANCE PLAYING THE PART OF AN AGGRESSOR.

**No More Rights in the Country Than Have the English or Dutch in South Africa—Nineteenth Century Civilization.**



THE NEWS FROM Siam indicates that that country is certain to lose a large part of its territory. The king of Siam has long included in his possession the great region known as Laos, which extends east of the Mekong river to the mountains between Laos and Annam. When Annam came into the possession of the French the conquering nation did not claim that any part of the country west of the mountains was tributary to them. For years, however, there has been a growing desire among the French to extend their territorial possessions west of the mountains into the region which every one has acknowledged and all the maps have represented to be a part of Siam.

The Mekong river is the largest river in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The French have long controlled its delta, one of the largest in the world. France has made up her mind to control the upper part of the great river, as well as its delta, and this accounts for the recent movement of troops up the river. They met the Siamese force at the large island of Khong and put them to rout. To-day several thousand French troops occupy this island and the region around it, and have taken their stand upon territory claimed by Siam, whose right there has never before been disputed.

It is simply a case of might makes right. There is a good deal of excitement at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and it is proposed to send an army of 3,000 men or more to the Mekong in order to check the French advance. It is probable, however, that the proposal to assume a very aggressive attitude against France will end in talk. Siam is not in a position to court war with a powerful nation. If the king should push an army east to the Mekong, France would not only defend her positions on that river, but would also send her men-of-war to the Menam river, and Bangkok itself would probably fall an easy prey to the French arms. Bangkok is a beautiful city, as great oriental centers of population go, but it is not prepared to withstand an attack from the war ships of France. Its forts are antiquated, and could easily be knocked to pieces. The king's army is no formidable obstacle in the way of a European power.

The probability is that the king will try to compromise with France, saving as much of his territory as possible. Siam's position is not enviable, for the nation is squeezed in between the interest of England on the west and France on the east. It was long ago predicted that in time Siam would be crushed by the pressure the two European powers would bring to bear on its eastern and western frontiers.

It is not likely that the French will be able to utilize the Mekong river, except in its lower course, for commercial purposes. Our picture shows a characteristic stretch of the river. Within the Siamese domain the river is obstructed by many rapids and cataracts. Some of these can be so far improved as to render navigation possible, but it is not likely that the Mekong, great as it is, will ever be so noble a medium for the spread of commerce and civilization as the Irrawady is in Burmah.

The other nations will look on and let France and Siam settle their trouble. Siam is the under dog. Laos belongs to the king, if he has rights in any part of Siam. But history will repeat itself, and a very large slice, if not the entire eastern portion of the king's territory, will soon raise the tri-color. Then France will be satisfied for a time, though there is no telling when further land hunger will

THE MEKONG RIVER.

result in relieving the king of Siam from responsibility for another large section of the country he now rules.

## WORTH OF MAN.

**Compounds Valued at $18,300 in Each Body.**

An interesting exhibit at the National museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man, weighing 154 pounds. A large glass jar holds the ninety-six pounds of water which his body contains. In other receptacles are three pounds of white of egg, a little less than ten pounds of pure glue—without which it would be impossible to keep body and soul together—34½ pounds of fat, 8½ pounds of phosphate of lime, 1 pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of fluoride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. Divided up into his primary chemical elements the same man is found to contain 97 pounds of oxygen—enough to take up, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, the space of a room 10 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high. His body also holds 15 pounds of hydrogen, which, under the same conditions, would occupy somewhat more than two such rooms as that described. To these must be added 3 pounds and 11 ounces of nitrogen. The carbon in the corpus of the individual referred to is represented by a foot cube of coal. It ought to be a diamond of the same size, because the stone is pure carbon, but the National museum has not such a one in its possession. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man. There are 4 ounces of chlorine, 3½ ounces of fluorine, 8 ounces of phosphorus, 3½ ounces of brimstone, 2½ ounces of sodium, 2½ ounces of potassium, one-tenth of an ounce of iron, 2 ounces of magnesium, and 4 pounds and 13 ounces of calcium. Calcium, at present market rates, is worth $300 an ounce so that the amount of it contained in one ordinary human body has a money value of $18,300. Few of our fellow citizens realize that they are worth so much intrinsically.

My Pop [illegible]—This is a [illegible] bull pup you've got there, Fat. Fat—Yes sir; it's a very high bred dog. His father was a cross between an Egyptian greyhound and a Saint Barnard.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.
SATURDAY, AUG [illegible], 189[illegible].

Though I had known George Martin a long time, he had only lately initiated me into the mysteries of his life. I knew well that he had been guilty of many kinds of excesses and indiscretions in his youth, nevertheless I was not a little astonished to hear that he had once sunk so low as burglary. Without further remark, here I relate the chief episode out of the remarkable career of this strange man.

"Yes," said he, "I had a hard time of it in those days, and finally I became a—burglar. When Robert Schmiedlein proposed to me that we should break into the somewhat retired house of two doctors, Dr. Engler and Dr. Langner, I thoughtlessly agreed. Both doctors were well known on account of their scientific researches, and one of them especially for his eccentric manner.

"Well, the night fixed for the carrying out of our design arrived, and we went to work with the greatest confidence, for all the circumstances were favorable for a burglary. It was pitch dark, neither moon nor stars visible, and in addition a strong west wind was blowing, which was very welcome to us, as it promised to drown every sound, however slight.

"It was toward 4 in the morning as we, assuming all was safe, began by filing through a chain which fastened a ladder to the wall. The ladder we placed under a window in the first story on the left side of the house. In less than five minutes we had opened the window, and hearing nothing, Schmiedlein climbed through it and I followed him. After carefully reclosing the venetians we ventured to light a lantern, and then discovered we were in a kind of lumber room, the door of which was locked.

"After picking the lock we determined first to explore the rooms on the ground floor, thinking we should thus run less risk of waking the inhabitants of the house.

"To our no little astonishment we perceived, as we crept down stairs, a light shining under the door of one of the rooms at the back of the building.

"At first we were both for beating a hasty retreat. Schmiedlein soon recovered himself and proposed we should force our way into the room, bind and gag every occupant and then obtain by threats all desirable information.

"Agreeing, we approached the door. While carefully throwing the light round, I noticed, seven feet from the floor, a wire which appeared to pass through the door we were approaching, and on pointing it out to my companion, he thought it would be connected with some bell.

"I replied in a whisper that we should try and avoid any alarm by cutting the wire, and as I could just reach it with my hands I would hold it firm whilst Schmiedlein cut it between my hands, and thus prevent it jerking back and ringing the bell.

"Setting the lantern on the floor, I seized the wire, whilst Schmiedlein drew a pair of pincers out of his pocket. But the moment I touched it I felt a frightful shock, which quivered through and through me, so that I fell all of a heap, tearing the wire down with me. I remember hearing the loud ringing of a bell, whilst Schmiedlein—whom, moreover, I have never seen since—disappeared like lightning into the darkness and escaped, very likely by the way we had come.

"On falling down I struck my head violently against the opposite wall and became unconscious, whilst the electric bell—at that time a novelty—rang unceasingly.

"Regaining my senses, I found myself bound and helpless, which, after all, did not surprise me, as I concluded I had been caught where I fell. It soon struck me, however, that there were some peculiar circumstances connected with my captivity.

"I was nearly undressed, and lay on a cold slab of slate which was about the height of a table from the ground, and only a piece of linen protected my body from the immediate contact with the stone. Straight above hung a large lamp, whose polished reflector spread a bright light far around; and when I, as far as possible, looked round, I perceived several shelves with bottles, flasks and chemical apparatus of all kinds upon them. In one corner of the room stood a complete human skeleton, and various odds and ends of human bodies hung here and there upon the walls. I then knew I was lying on the operating—or dissecting—table of a doctor, a discovery which naturally troubled me greatly; at the same time I perceived that my mouth also was firmly gagged.

"What did it mean? Had some accident befallen me, so that a surgical operation was necessary for my recovery? But I remembered nothing of the kind, and also felt no pain; nevertheless here I lay, stripped and helpless, on this terrible table, gagged and bound, which indicated something extraordinary.

"It astonished me not a little that there should be such an operation room in such a house, until I remembered that Dr. Langner, as the district physician, had to carry out the post mortem examinations for the circuit, and that in the small provincial town no other room was available for such a purpose. I felt too miserable, however, to think anything more about it. But I soon noticed, after another vain effort to free myself, that I was not alone in the room, for I heard the rustling of paper, and then some one said in quiet, measured tones:

"'Yes, Langner, I am quite convinced that this man is particularly suited for the carrying out of our highly important experiment. How long have I been wishing to make the attempt—it is to-night, I shall be able to produce the proof of my theory.'

"'That would indeed be a mighty triumph of human skill,' I heard a second voice reply; 'but consider, dear doctor, if that man were to expire under our hands—what then?'

"'Impossible!' was the quick reply. 'It is bound to succeed, and even if it did not, he will die a glorious death in the interests of science, while, if we were to let him go, he would sooner or later fall into the hands of the hangman.'

"I could not even see the two men, yet their conversation was, doubtless, about me, and, hearing it, I shuddered from head to foot. They were proposing some dangerous operation on me, not for my benefit but in the interests of medical science.

"At any rate, I thought, they won't [illegible] ... I would soon know the terrible truth, for, after a short pause, [illegible] continued:

"'It has only been lately [illegible] that the true source of life lies in the blood. What I want to prove, dear Langner, is this. [illegible] ... this highly important sap of life, with the most fatal result. We read of a few, but only a few, cases of a man who for some reason or other lost so much blood that his death appeared inevitable, if some other noble-hearted man had not offered his own blood in order to let it flow into the veins of the dying man. As you are aware this procedure has always had the desired effect. I am about, however, a great mistake to deprive a fellow being of necessary blood, for the one thereby only gains life and strength at the cost of another, who offers himself for an always dangerous sacrifice.'

"'Yes, I do not think that right either,' replied Dr. Langner. 'And, moreover, how seldom is a man found at the critical moment, ready to submit himself at once to such a dangerous loss of blood!'

"'That is very natural; no one lightly undertakes such a thing,' continued the other. 'So much greater will be our triumph, if the operation succeeds. I hope to show you, dear colleague, that although we are thinking of taking that man's blood, even to the last drop, in a few hours we shall set him on his feet again.'

"'Just so! I do not see why we should not succeed. At any rate, in the interests of science we should prove in a practical manner the correctness of our theory.'

"'And this proof, dear friend, we will undertake without delay. Let me just repeat my instructions, for we cannot go to work too carefully to preserve the life of this man. I will open a vein in his thigh and measure exactly the quantity of blood which flows out, at the same time watching the beating of the heart. Under ordinary circumstances nothing could possibly save him; but just before the extinction of the last spark of life, we will insert the warm blood of a living rabbit into his veins, as we have already arranged. If my theory is right, the pulsation of the heart will then gradually increase in strength and rapidity. At the same time, it is important to protect his limbs from cold and stiffness, which will naturally take place with the loss of all arterial blood.'

"The conversation of the two doctors overwhelmed me with deadly terror. I could scarcely believe I was really awake and not the victim of some cruel nightmare.

"The fact remained, however, that I lay helpless on the dissecting table, that a threatening skeleton stood in

"I FELL ALL IN A HEAP."

the corner of the room, and, above all, that terrible conversation which I had to listen to in silence filled me with a fear such as I had never before experienced. Involuntarily the thought forced itself upon me that I was at the mercy of two infatuated doctors, to whose mad theory I should there fall the victim.

"I said to myself that no doctor with a sound mind would propose such a frightful and murderous experiment upon a living man.

"The two doctors now approached the dissecting table and looked calmly into my face; then, smiling, took off their coats and tucked up their sleeves. I struggled to get free, as only a desperate man under such extraordinary circumstances could have struggled. In vain. Their long acquired experience knew how to render me completely helpless, and to their satisfaction, I could not even make a sound.

"Dr. Engler now turned to a side table, and I saw him open a chest of surgical instruments and take out a lancet, with which he returned to me. He at once removed the covering from my right thigh and although I lay bound to the table in such a way that I could not see my limbs, I was able to watch the doctor busied with his preparations.

"Directly after removing the cloth I felt a prick in the side of my leg and at once felt the warm blood rush forth and trickle down my leg. The conviction that he had opened the principal vein in the thigh would have sufficed to shake the strongest nerves.

"'There is no danger,' said Dr. Engler, looking into my staring, protruding eyes with terrible calmness. 'You will not die, my good man. I have only opened an artery in your thigh, and you will experience all the sensations of bleeding to death. You will get weaker and weaker, and finally, perhaps, lose all consciousness, but we shall not let you die. Not a bit. You must live, and astonish the scientific world through my great discovery.'

"I naturally could say nothing in reply, and no words can adequately express what I felt at that moment. I could, in one breath, have wept, implored, cursed and raved.

"Meanwhile I felt my life's blood flowing, and I could hear it drop into a vessel standing under the end of the table. Every moment the doctor laid his hand on my heart, at the same time making remarks which only increased my horror.

"After he had put his hand on me for at least the twentieth time, and felt the beating of the heart, he said to his assistant:

"'Are you ready with your preparations, Langner? He has now lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the pulsation is getting weaker and weaker. See, he is already losing consciousness.' And with these words he took the gag out of my mouth.

"A feeling of deadly weakness, as well as of infinite misery, laid hold on me when the physician uttered these words and on my attempting to speak I found that scarcely a whisper now escaped my lips. Shadowy phantoms and strange colors flitted before my eyes, and I believed myself to be already in a state past all hope and [illegible]

"What happened in the next few minutes I do not know, for I had fainted. When I reopened my eyes I noticed I no longer lay on the dissecting table, but was sitting in an arm-chair [illegible] ... and the two doctors [illegible] ...

"When I remembered the terrible experiment I shuddered with horror, and [illegible] sank back helpless into the chair. Then the elder physician [illegible] affectionately [illegible]

"'Compose yourself, young man. You imagined you were being bled to death; nevertheless, be assured that you have not lost a single drop of blood. You have undergone no operation whatever, but have simply been the victim of your own imagination. We knew very well you heard every word of our conversation, a conversation which was only intended to deceive you as much as possible. What I wanted to prove was that a man's body will always completely be under the influence of what he himself firmly believes, whilst my colleague, on the other hand, held the opinion that the body can never be hurt by anything which only exists in the imagination. This has long been an open question between us, which, after your capture, we at once determined to decide. So we surrounded you with objects of a nature to influence your imagination, and further by our conversation, and finally, your conviction, that we would really carry out the operation of which you heard us speak, completed the deception.

"'You have now the satisfaction of knowing that you are as safe and sound as ever you were. At the same time we assure you that you really showed all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death, a proof that the body can sometimes suffer from the most absurd unrealities that the mind can imagine.'

"Astonishment, joy and doubt at finding myself neither dead nor dying struggled within me, and then regret at having been subjected to such an awful and heartless experiment by the two doctors, overcame me. I was quickly interrupted by Dr. Engler, however, on trying to give free scope to my indignation.

"'We had not exactly any right to undertake such an experiment with you,' he said; 'but we thought you would pardon us if we delivered you from certain punishment, instead of having to undergo a painful trial and a long imprisonment for burglary. You are certainly at liberty to complain about us; but consider, my good fellow, if such a step is in your interests. I do not think so. On the other hand, we are quite willing to make you a fitting compensation for all the agony you have suffered.'

"Under the circumstances," continued George Martin, "I considered it wise to accept their proposal, although I have not to this day forgiven the two men for so treating me.

"The doctors kept their promise. They made me a very handsome present and troubled themselves about me in other ways, so that since that time I have been a more fortunate, and, I hope, a better man. Still I have never forgotten the hour when I lay on the dissecting table—the unexpected victim of a terrible experiment—in the interests of science, as Dr. Engler explained."

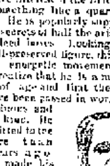
Such was the strange story of my friend. His death, which recently took place, released me from the promise of secrecy given to him about an event, which he could never recall, even after a lapse of thirty years, without a feeling of unabated horror.—Strand Magazine.

## SIR GEORGE HENRY LEWIS.

An Englishman Recently Knighted by the Queen.

[London Correspondence.]

George Henry Lewis, the famous London barrister who has just become Sir George Henry Lewis, has been engaged in nearly all the causes celebres which have interested the British public for something like a quarter of a century. He is popularly supposed to have the secrets of half the aristocracy in his deed boxes. Looking at his trim, well-preserved figure, his elastic step and energetic movements, it is hard to realize that he is a man over 60 years of age and that these sixty years have been passed in work of the most arduous and exacting kind. He was admitted to the bar more than thirty years ago. He first made his mark in the detection and prosecution of the Overend and Gurney directors, and since that time he has been constantly before the public in famous cases of all kinds, criminal and civil. Chief among these was, of course, the Parnell commission, when he was intrusted with the defense of the Irish leader and his colleagues against the assaults of the Times. In addition to his appearance in cases of this kind he has figured in numberless minor suits as the trusted legal advisor of many of the most eminent persons of the day. He is a keen patron of the drama and his striking countenance is familiar to all first nighters.



SIR GEORGE HENRY LEWIS.

## WHISKY, POISON, SKELETON.

Horrible Discovery in the Underbrush at Pelham Park, New York.

A pair of trousers, a dusty Derby hat, an old satchel, a bottle of whisky, two of poison, a box of cartridges, a rusty six chambered revolver and a skeleton, white and glistening, were what a man, peering through the underbrush in Pelham park, New York, saw the other morning. With a cry of horror he started to find the nearest policeman, who happened to be Policeman Donovan of the [illegible] squad. Donovan and the man went back to the place and examined the various articles. The whisky bottle, still half full, the two bottles of poison and the revolver, account for the man staying there till his body had shrunk to a skeleton, which could show no trace of bullets or poison. The only thing to help prove the man's identity was one of the bottles, on which was marked "[illegible] James Woods, Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first [illegible]

### Professor J. Rendel Harris.

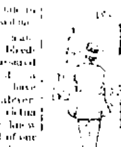
Prof. J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge university, England, who is reported as having discovered at Mount Sinai the only complete Syrian manuscript of the four gospels, was formerly connected with the faculty of Johns Hopkins university. From 1882 until 1885 he was a lecturer on New Testament Greek, and from 1885 to 1886 associate professor of New Testament Greek and paleography. During his stay in Baltimore Dr. Harris attracted much attention among classical scholars by publishing, through the Johns Hopkins press, an elegant fac-simile edition of the "[illegible] of the Apostles." He has since been connected with Haverford college, Pennsylvania, and with the Pitt Press, Cambridge, and since [illegible] has been the holder of a newly established chair of paleography.

# THE WOMEN OF JAPAN

THEY MAKE AN EXCELLENT SHOWING AT CHICAGO.

The Superiority of American Women Over Those of Other Nations Severely Contested by Their Sisters From the Mikado's Realm.

[Special Correspondence.]



NOTHING IN THE [illegible] part of the [illegible] at the Exposition [illegible]. Whatever [illegible] to do in connection with the fair this [illegible] especially [illegible] in the Woman's building, where the life and work of their women is artistically and [illegible] portrayed [illegible]. A living room [illegible] quiet and charming [illegible] a perfect [illegible]. A Japanese lady, like Mrs. Morimoto [illegible], sitting and moving about [illegible] would [illegible] like [illegible].

The exhibit made by Japanese women may be found in two different parts of the building, upstairs at the north end of the east gallery, and down stairs in the southwest corner. In the [illegible] upstairs, on the walls, are many [illegible] of woman's work, but the articles on the floor [illegible] the furnishing of the room.

But, [illegible], their presence not only gives a false impression, but also detracts [illegible] from the proper appreciation of the exhibits on the walls. These articles of masculine labor are a [illegible], the [illegible] table, a chair and the [illegible]. The screens are either called "yuzen" or embroidery or both. The process called "yuzen-some" or "fancy-dyeing" is one by which a pattern is painted on "habutaye" silk, velvet, crepe or muslin, the pieces [illegible] and the design fixed by secret [illegible].

As you enter the room you find on

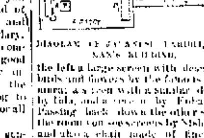
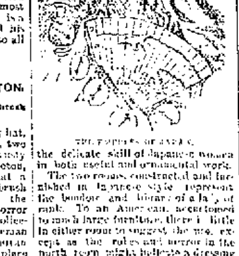


DIAGRAM OF JAPANESE EXHIBIT, WOMAN'S BUILDING.

the left a large screen with designs of birds and flowers by the famous Nishimura; a screen with a similar design, by Tala, and a [illegible] by Fukurushi. Passing back down the other side of the room you see screens by Nishimura and also a chair made of [illegible] grass white color and upholstered with brocaded silk. On the center table, itself not lacking beauty, stand two low screens, of which one, twelve-leaved, is by Nishimura. It is done in water colors and gold, and shows the peony, horse tail, pink, azalea, morning glory, chrysanthemum—flowers representing all the seasons. The ceiling is made of square panels of brocade silk, with designs of birds and flowers.

To view the art work of Japanese women you may begin again on the left wall, where are hung a [illegible] framed pictures. The first to attract special attention is an old-time scene of a few court nobles in the reception-room; then comes a mountain scene and next to that are four panels, done in water colors and representing in order scenes of winter, autumn, summer and spring. On the wall at the farther end of the room from the door hangs a picture of [illegible], a framed oil painting by Tsukahara O-Ritsu (Miss Ritsu Tsukahara). The latter cannot be perfectly understood without reading the description written beneath. On the other wall the most striking picture is the large "Kakemono," by Nishimura. It is a good specimen of "yuzen," and represents a group in the time of the cherry-viewing. In the corner near the door is a water color picturing three "etiquets"—holding the pen, giving and taking the "chiwa," a four stringed lute, and the art of arranging flowers. On the wall next the entrance are four interesting pictures, of which two readily attract one's attention. In the corner is an oil painting of a Japanese lady in costume, and in the center is another of a Japanese baby in costume on the floor.

The main exhibit of Japanese women is down stairs in the southwest corner of the building. In a glass show case are samples of the various kinds of work in which they engage. There are cocoons, silk for the "obi" (sash) and other fabrics, there are painted plates, lacquer boxes, vases, fans and fan holders, there is an ivory carving to represent a boy with a rooster in his hands, there is a "hanakago" (flower basket) containing paper and silk blossoms, and there are specimens of "oshie," which may be called a kind of applique work, in which the relief figures are modeled in crepe and silk. These exhibits all display



THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

the delicate skill of Japanese women in both useful and ornamental work.

The two rooms, constructed and furnished in Japanese style, represent the boudoir and library of a lady of rank. To an American, accustomed to much larger furniture, there is little in either room to suggest the use, except as the robes and mirror in the north room might indicate a dressing room. In order that readers, especially those of the gentler sex, may thoroughly appreciate the unique exhibit of their oriental sisters illustrations of the rooms and explanations of the articles are here added.

In front of both rooms are sliding lattice doors, covered with a white translucent paper. The solid paper doors between may be taken out and the two rooms thus thrown into one. Bamboo curtains hang in front and painted panels make the walls, of which the south one is in two places broken by a paper window. The floor is covered with straw matting with a neat border, in order that there may not be [illegible]; shoes must always be removed at doors.

In the library at the place marked A [illegible]

[illegible] ... open into small [illegible] ... place of honor in a Japanese [illegible]. In this place it serves for [illegible] and it is appropriately [illegible] representing the [illegible]. In front of this is [illegible] the space [illegible] cabinet containing books and other [illegible] and at the opposite corner of the room [illegible] writing [illegible] which is a box containing [illegible] brush [illegible] and India ink.

In the boudoir A shows the location of a large number of lacquer boxes of various [illegible] shapes and sizes. It includes [illegible] in which the game of "go," an extremely complex and difficult kind of checkers, is played. C represents [illegible] with various ornaments, and D stands for two large round boxes, made of [illegible] and containing the [illegible] for the [illegible] national game called "Hyakunin-isshu," or "One Hundred Persons' One Poem."

To [illegible] again the description of the [illegible] represents a rack over which [illegible] magnificently embroidered [illegible] with [illegible] fabrics [illegible]. It marks the location of a baby's bath tub of water pot. [illegible] is the towel rack. I is the "[illegible]." M stands of course for the [illegible] with [illegible] a bronze kettle and [illegible] is the [illegible]. This completes the description of the rooms constructed of the very best quality of timber, and of the "furniture," comprising about all the articles used in everyday life. [illegible] being better than these could be found outside the palace, as they were loaned by Princess [illegible] and the Marchionesses [illegible]. Her majesty the empress also has personally loaned [illegible] from the palace and the empress dowager has sent four fabrics woven in her palace.

The empress, moreover, composed and wrote with her own hand a Japanese poem, which is yet to be put in its place. It is written in a beautiful hand on an ornamented tablet, and it is accompanied with a few verses composed and written by ladies in waiting. The poem by the empress reads as follows:

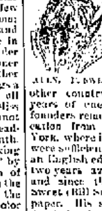
Yo-ldhn yama
[illegible] no kasumi wa
Tado [illegible]
Kawakami [illegible]
Chidora naku nari

This means, "As the haze ascends from the crest of Mount Yoshino, the plover's call is heard far up the stream;" and, like most Japanese poems, it is nothing more than a hint of a beautiful picture, an outline sketch of a natural scene.

## HON. BILL SNORT.

The Particular Friend of the Occupant of the White House.

Ten or twelve years ago newspaper editors began to say that Texas Siftings was the brightest paper on the exchange table. It was quoted in every part of the country, and before anybody realized it, had a larger circulation than any other weekly publication in the United States. Why? Because its humor, while often coarse, was always fresh and breezy. Sometimes its fun was not so funny as it might have been, but it was never stale. In short, its proprietors, Sweet & Knox, appeared to have hit upon an entirely new vein of humor, which, though not always quite without alloy, was still worth reduction to print and ronnage into circulation. The success of Siftings was really phenomenal, and it was not long before it was extensively quoted, not only in this but in every other country. After four or five years of unexampled prosperity its founders removed the place of publication from Austin, Texas, to New York, where it is still issued, and soon were sufficiently encouraged to start an English edition in London. About two years ago Mr. Knox withdrew, and since that time Alexander E. Sweet (Bill Snort) has conducted the paper. His son, Alexander E. Sweet, Jr., is developing considerable talent as an illustrator and designer.



ALEX. E. SWEET.

## RETURNED TO LIFE.

Woman Says That She Talked with Christ.

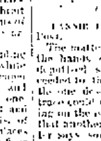
[illegible] J. H. McIntosh, the young wife of a professional man of Bloomington, Ill., has for nearly one week been at the point of death from abscesses of the spine. Several days ago she was given up by her physicians, and on two occasions, following sinking spells, the report went about the city that she was dead.

Last week she had another sinking spell and apparently departed this life. Her husband, her parents and her children and friends were gathered weeping about her bed, when suddenly the apparently dead woman came back to life and in a few moments spoke in clear and distinct tones. She said that she had been in heaven and talked to Christ and that the Savior had said to her that she could return to earth for a time. She added that she knew that she would now live. She has continued to improve and her friends now believe that she will be restored to health. She is a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Congregational denomination.

## IN BONDAGE.

[illegible] Girl Held a Prisoner by Tramps.

[illegible] is great excitement at [illegible], Neb., as a result of the supposed abduction of a prominent young woman of that place. Fannie Post is thought to be held a prisoner by tramps on an island in the Platte river. The other day a telephone message was received by G. H. Wells, the postmaster, stating that a bottle had been found near [illegible] floating in the Missouri river, which contained a letter reading thus: "If anybody should find this paper come to a little [illegible] the Island right north of the Frans farm, three miles southeast of Schuyler. I am captured by tramps and am badly treated. Come quick. Yours hoping. FANNIE POST."



FANNIE POST.

The matter was at once placed in the hands of Sheriff Kreuter, who deputized several citizens and proceeded to the island supposed to be the one described in the letter. No trace could be found of any living being on the island and it was thought that another is referred to as the letter says southeast while the island is north of the Frans farm is southwest of the town.

### Sad Fatality at a Picnic.

An explosion of a seven-inch bomb [illegible] used in exploding fireworks [illegible] at an Italian picnic, held in [illegible] the other day, killed two men, fatally injured two more and seriously injured an equal number. The Society [illegible] Carmine, an organization belonging to Father [illegible]'s church, gave a picnic. There were over [illegible] people present. When [illegible] a large quantity of [illegible] exploded [illegible] Michael [illegible] fatally [illegible] and Anton Nasto.

# NEWS FROM THE WITS

HUMOROUS POT POURRI FROM MANY SOURCES.

The Advantages of Calendar Fads Set Forth—A Characteristic Irish Reply—General Melange of the Funny Writers.

### Cold in California.

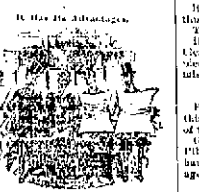
Eastern Man—What kind of weather did you have in California last winter?

California Man—Well, it was pretty cold sometimes, remarkably cold for California.

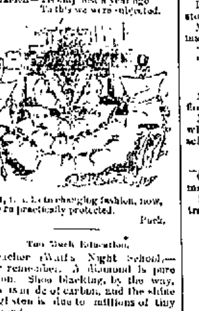
"Shouldn't wonder, considering the blizzards we had here."

"Yes, our most severe winter we've had in California for years. Why, sir, there were some mornings when the Waiter boarders actually called for hot coffee and waffles instead of iced tea and frozen oranges."

### It Has Its Advantages.



The Maiden—It's only just a year ago
To this we were subjected.



But, [illegible] changing fashion, now,
We're practically protected.
—Puck.

### Too Much Education.

Teacher (Waifs' Night School)—Now remember, a diamond is pure carbon. Shoe blacking, by the way, is made of carbon, and the shine or glisten is due to millions of tiny diamonds.

Gentleman (the next day)—I want my boots blacked! How much, boy?

Boy—I don't know, boss. I hain't had a chance to inquire the price o' diamonds this mornin'.

### It Didn't Pay.

Lady—Why did you pick up that coin I dropped, and try to run off with it.

Gamin—'Cause the last time I picked up money an' handed it back they took it 'stead of tellin' me to keep it fur me honesty.

### Pleasing a Patron.

Rural Druggist—What did you mix with the strawberry flavor that young lady called for?

Soda Fountain Boy—Only a lot of acids. She's from the city and I made it taste like the strawberries she's used to, so she'll think it was pure fruit.

### California's Big Trees.

Little Dick—Teacher says all plants is masculine or feminine.

Mother—Well?

Little Dick—Nothing, only this book says that some trees in California has trunks big enough for a house. Guess they mus' be feminine.

### A Queer Custom.

Little Boy—I guess everybody thought I was always goin' to stay a baby.

Little Girl—Why?

Little Boy—'Cause every time any visitors come, they always hold up their hands and says, "why, how he's grown."

### Can't Help Themselves.

He—If there is anything I detest it's a flirty woman.

She—Humph! Why not a flirty man?

He—Oh, well, a man has some excuse. Women are so attractive, you know.

### Not Philosophical.

Professor—Is it not very remarkable that storms should always go whirling round and round in circles as they advance across the continent?

Pupil (not particularly philosophical)—Oh, I don't know. They've got plenty of time.

### The Conscientious Dealer.

Indignant Female—That lamp you sold me exploded, and burned down the house.

Dealer—Well, mum, I'll give you a new one.

"A new house?"

"A new lamp."

### Well Named.

Friend—I see you have named a new brand of cigarettes after Cicero.

Manufacturer—Just so.

Friend—But Cicero knew nothing about tobacco.

Manufacturer—That's all right. No tobacco in 'em.

### Reason Enough.

Camera Fiend (at the World's Fair)—I wonder why these foreign heathen get so mad when I take snap-shots at them?

Candid Friend—Perhaps they have seen some of your pictures of other people.

### The Only Theory.

Housekeeper—I think you charge a perfectly awful price for salt pork.

Dealer—It's worth it, mum.

Housekeeper—It is, eh? Then you must have bought the salt at a drug store.

### Though a Cab.

Citizen—How long will it take you to drive to Park place?

Cabman (tentatively)—Are you goin' to pay by the mile or by the hour?

### Following Up the Fads.

Sharp Dry Goods Merchant—What you at now?

Bookkeeper—Making out Mr. Bullion's bill.

"All right. Charge him an extra one hundred dollars for sundries."

"Hadn't I better put in the items?"

"There are no items. They weren't bought."

"My goodness! He'll say we're swindlers."

"No, he won't. He won't say a word."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, kleptomania is very fashionable now, and he'll think his wife has got it."

### Millions In It.

Jimson—I've hit it now. You know it has been discovered that a flame is susceptible to sound.

Bilson—I've heard so.

Jimson—It's true, too. By the way, old boy, I want you to visit me at my villa on the Hudson, or my place at Newport, as soon as I have [illegible]. I'm going to invent a new patent parlor lamp, the flame of which will dodge my way at the sound of a hiss.

### Decidedly Immoderate.

First Boy—I don't think much of those [illegible]

Second Boy—Why not?

First Boy—'Ta' house and sign painters had a [illegible] yesterday, and [illegible] a lot [illegible], an' they didn't [illegible] to dye, not to paint any more [illegible] the grass signs.

### Only One Didn't Know.

Bilkins (suffering from a heavy cold)—I met forty-five different acquaintances this morning, and just forty-four of them told me of some sure cure for a cold.

Wife—Didn't the forty-fifth offer any advice?

Bilkins—No. He had a cold himself.

### Latter Day Credentials.

Editor Daily P[illegible]—Yes sir, we have a vacancy. What credentials have you?

Applicant (proudly)—My discharge from that idiotic, wishy-washy sheet across the way.

Editor (delightedly)—Take that desk there, sir.

### A Terrible Threat.

Hired Girl—Now, you go away right this minute.

Tramp—Please, mum—

Hired Girl—Go away, I tell you. Clear out, now, or—or I'll give you a piece of mince pie that the young missus made her[illegible].

### Power of the Press.

Famous Scientist (excitedly)—Something must be done to check the spread of the opium habit among women.

Great Editor—Very well, very well. I'll put in a paragraph stating that a hankering for opium is a sign of old age.

### At a Disadvantage.

Lady—I wish you would paint me a storm at sea.

Marine Painter—Impossible, madame.

"Other artists paint storms at sea."

"Yes, but I've seen one."

### Very Powerful.

Mr. Binks—The paper says a big flour mill out west blew up yesterday.

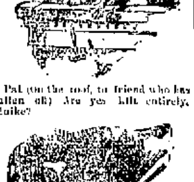
Mrs. Binks—La sakes! I s'pose it's where they make this new fangled self raising flour.

### Marriage Not a Failure.

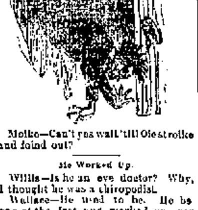
"Old friend—Was your daughter's marriage a success?"

Boston—Oh, a great success. She's traveling in Europe on the alimony.

### An Irish Reply.



Pat (on the roof, to friend who has fallen off)—Are yez kilt entirely, Mike?



Mike—Can't yez wait 'till Oi stroike and foind out?

### He Worked Up.

Willis—Is he an eye doctor? Why, I thought he was a chiropodist.

Wallace—He used to be. He began at the foot and worked up, you see.

### Singular.

"Do those Philadelphia cable-cars pay?"

"I'm told they do."

"That's queer. I'm told there isn't a sleeping-car in the lot."

### Boarding-House Variety.

Mrs. Slimdiet—I wonder why it is that people never tire of coffee?

Old Boarder—I presume it's because it never tastes twice alike.

### Too Much For Him.

Williamson—I've quit my barber.

Henderson—Why?

Williamson—His first baby is beginning to talk.

### Fearful.

George—Aren't you afraid much candy will hurt your complexion?

Ethel—Yes. You are, too, ain't you?

### Metallic Laths.

The introduction of metallic laths has become so growing a feature in building operations as to lead to the mechanical perfection of the article and the production on the most extensive scale, with, however, the greatest degree of simplicity. It is formed from a slightly corrugated steel sheet, making in this two parallel cuts at regular distances apart the entire length, which is forced outward by pressure applied on one side, thus forming over the surface of the sheet a series of loops; the cutting and expanding are done instantaneously by specially designed machinery. The finished lath is very easily handled and rapidly placed; the mortar can be applied to either side, as may be convenient, and the loops upon the sheets serve as a thorough key to the plaster, holding it strongly in place and with the minimum amount of material. It is claimed for this substitute that it is fire and vermin proof; a workman can put on about three times as much of this lath in a day as of wood laths, that it forms a stronger wall than the wood, and one less liable to crack from settling of walls; that the plaster is much less liable to fall off from this lath than from wood, because it is so thoroughly keyed by loops, that a given amount of plaster will cover nearly twice as much surface on this lath as on the wood, because the surface of the steel lath to be covered is even and unyielding, and the openings, uniform and sufficient to guarantee a stronger key, will not let waste mortar fall off from the back of the lath.

### Price Paid for Slaves.

[illegible] is very curious to read in an old Roman history of the prices paid for slaves in the palmy days of the empire. As a general thing a laborer could be bought for about $20 of our money, but after a province had been conquered or a great victory won hundreds would sometimes be bought for $5 to $10 each. After the siege of Jerusalem by Titus the price of slaves fell to $4. Skilled laborers and artisans brought more. A gardener was worth about $200, a blacksmith $500, a good cook often brought $2,500, an actor or actress $1,000, and a physician [illegible].

[illegible] Castoria.
[illegible] cried for Castoria.
[illegible] clung to Castoria.
[illegible] gave them Castoria.

# THESE COMPEL PEACE.

BIG GUNS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

It Will Cost Uncle Sam $750 For Every Time One is Fired—It Would Probably Cost the Enemy as Many Thousands.

[Washington Correspondence.]

FIVE OF THE BIGgest cannon ever made in America for service are now nearing completion at the United States Naval gun foundry in Washington. One of them will be finished within the coming fortnight and the other four shortly afterward. They are termed built up steel breech loading rifles, and are of the very latest conception and pattern. They are all of 13 inch caliber, and each weighs 67 tons, measures 40 feet in length and is capable of throwing a terrific armor-piercing projectile of 1,100 pounds weight a distance of 12 miles, driven by a charge of 550 pounds of slow burning powder, which gives the shot a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet per second.

These death-dealing monsters of modern gunnery are of a lot of twelve designed for use in arming the three new battle ships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts. Four are to be placed on each of the battle ships in pairs, forward and aft, and the twelve guns will have cost, when mounted in their turrets, the sum of $1,200,000 each—$100,000 apiece. Of this amount the forgings alone for each gun cost $35,000, the manufacture of the gun proper, $10,000, and the construction of the mount, $15,000. Every discharge from one of them in action will cost $750—$550 for the nickel steeled projectile and $200 for the powder. Every discharge of testing, in which case cast-iron shells are generally used as projectiles, will cost $275—$75 for the shell and $200 as before for the powder.

The forgings for the first of these great guns were received at the navy yard about a year ago, and the work upon them was begun soon afterward, and now all of these five are complete except the breech mechanism and mounts, which will be ready shortly. Heretofore the largest guns made at the Navy gun foundry have been twelve-inch and ten-inch rifles, while considerable numbers of four, five, six and eight-inch guns have been turned out. But these new thirteen-inch giants are the largest ever attempted in this country.

In the creation of a gun forging, say for one of the thirteen-inch guns, a casting is first made, in cylindrical form, of the finest obtainable open-hearth gun steel, of a weight about double that of the forging which is to be made from it. It must be the best steel in America to-day, and above all it must be compounded exclusively of American metals, congress having insisted upon this by special provisions of law, reiterated year after year since the commencement of the new navy. Moreover, there must be no bubbles or flaws or rifts whatever in the steel, and the whole mass must be absolutely uniform and perfect in texture. After casting about 35 per cent of the weight of the ingot is cut off the upper part, and 5 per cent from the lower end, and the remainder is then forged under a heavy hammer, or by a hydraulic press. A hole is either bored through the ingot and a man drill inserted in this, on which the forging is done, or else the ingot is forged solid. In either case the mass of steel is forged to a shape approximating to that of the finished piece to be made.

This product is then put into a lathe and "rough machined." For instance, if the forging is for a tube it is bored on the inside to a diameter of twelve inches and on the outside it is turned to within about one inch of the finished exterior diameter, leaving the tube both inside and outside thicker and about two feet longer than will be required for the finished gun. After this "rough machining" the forging is "treated"—subjected to several interesting chemical processes well-known to metallurgists, in order to raise its physical qualities by tempering in oil and annealing, and then pieces are cut from the ends as samples, and these are tested in a testing machine, with a view to ascertaining the tensile strength of the metal, its yielding point and the degree of ductility it possesses. If these meet the stipulated requirements of the contract the forging is accepted by the government inspector at the works and shipped to the Washington navy yard. The price received by the makers for each accepted forging average [illegible] cents per pound. The price is made thus high on account of the fine quality of the steel and because the great size of the forgings makes necessary the building of a vast plant especially for their manufacture.

The tube forms the main body of the gun. The jacket is a larger cylinder placed over the tube at the rear, encompassing the powder chamber to

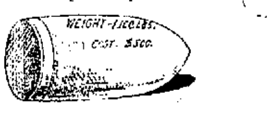
TURNING A 13-INCH RIFLE ON THE LATHE.

give it greater resistant strength. The chase-hoops, of lesser thickness than the jacket, cover the tube in front of the jacket, while the jacket-hoops form a third layer of steel over the jacket. Thus the rear or breech part of the gun is built up in three layers, the middle in two layers and the muzzle in but one—the tube simply. The above is the process pursued in the production of each set of forgings—a complete set comprising the tube, the jacket, the chase-hoops and the jacket-hoops.

All the forgings for a gun having been delivered at the gun foundry, the fabrication or "assembling" of the piece begins. The tube forging is a perfect cylinder, symmetrical throughout, except that the powder chamber at the rear has an enlarged diameter. In the case of the tube forging of one of the thirteen inch rifles the powder chamber has a diameter of fifteen and a half inches. The tube is first bored or "roughed out" nearly to the finished interior diameter. The outside is likewise turned on the lathe and "smooth-machined" to the finished diameter. During this operation the lathe is tended by only two workmen—a mechanic and his helper. The "smooth-machining" gives the surface of the gun a beautiful polish.

One day recently a representative of Herr Krupp's mammoth works in Essen, Germany, was accorded the privilege of examining the wonderful "North Gun Shop," and on leaving declared emphatically that he had never in all of his experience seen a gun shop equal to it. The Krupp establishment, to be sure, is a great aggregated armory and arsenal capable of making any and all equipments and engines of war, but it should be borne in mind, notwithstanding its world wide reputation, that for big naval guns and their accoutrements alone, it is confessedly inferior to our own naval gun shop.

This new shop covers an area of [illegible] by 135 feet, and contains the finest machine tools in existence, among which are eight prodigious gun lathes of unique design and exceeding power. One of these lathes has a capacity for boring guns fifty one feet in length and of turning tubes fifty-seven feet





A 1,100 POUND PROJECTILE.

and consequently will bore guns of sixteen-inch caliber. Three others, turning lathes, have a capacity for turning guns fifty one feet in length, and hence can take guns of sixteen-inch caliber and below. Two others have a capacity for boring guns forty-five feet in length and of turning guns fifty feet, and hence these, too, can turn guns of sixteen-inch caliber or less and can bore guns of thirteen-inch caliber or less. The two remaining lathes have a capacity for boring guns of thirty feet in length and of turning guns of thirty seven feet length, and so can turn guns of twelve-inch caliber and less and can bore guns of ten-inch caliber. One inestimable advantage of these lathes over any others known abroad, so far as capacity for speed is concerned, is the peculiarity of their construction by which four tools on the outside and one inside can be employed simultaneously on each lathe, thus permitting the turning and boring of a gun in half the time required abroad at the present moment.

**2,228,672.**

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March '92. Two Million Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c and $1.00. At Dreier Bros.' Drugstore.

**Strength and Health.**

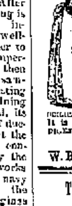
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Drier Bros.' drug store.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

In 1548 the English Parliament passed an act laying heavy penalties on persons convicted of eating flesh on fish days. At the same time restrictions previously existing were removed, and the Newfoundland fishery made free to every English subject.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S

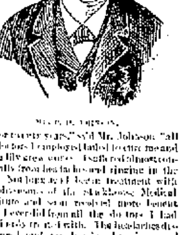


BreakfastCocoa,
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THIS OCCURS EVERY DAY.

Drs. Stackhouse and Thomson Successful in Cases Given Up by Family Physicians.

"I can heartily recommend Drs. Stackhouse and Thomson to any who are afflicted," said Mr. P. H. Johnson, of the Fort Wayne Electric Co.



MR. P. H. JOHNSON.

"For twenty years," said Mr. Johnson, "all the doctors I employed failed to cure me and I steadily grew worse. I suffered almost continually from headaches and ringing in the ears. Not long ago I began treatment with the physicians of the Stackhouse Medical Institute and soon received more benefit than I ever did from all the doctors I had previously treated with. The headaches disappeared and my hearing has improved seventy five per cent. I feel like another man."

Mr. Johnson resides at No. 75 Shawnee ave., this city.

EVERY DAY IN AUGUST

The Midsummer Proposition Will be in Full Force.

The midsummer proposition: A fee of $5 a month will cover all charges in all cases of catarrh and kindred diseases accepted for treatment before the first day of September. Services, attendance, medicines and treatment for $5 a month until cured. [illegible] Drs. Stackhouse and Thomson [illegible]. Treatment by mail [illegible] successful.

STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
Dr. Urbine Stackhouse,
Dr. Orion K. Thomson.
Permanently located in White's New Bank Building, corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
(Entrance Opposite Masonic Temple.)
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12 a.m. only.
Consultation and Examination $1.00.

# CASTORIA

**for Infants and Children.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Edwin F. Pardee, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York.


A Prisoner that promises to knock out all interest in the Infanta Eulalie comes from Chile to the United States. She is the Senora Isadora Cousino from Santiago, Chile, and the richest woman in the world. A whole fleet of vessels, two towns of 7,000 souls each, coal mines that yield $80,000 per month, plantations, railroad stocks, bonds, etc., make up the sum of her earthly possessions. She pays out in wages to her workmen $120,000 a month.

Another, no less eminent than gallant, makes the following distinction between the words "innocence," "wisdom," and "virtue." Innocence consists in doing no harm, and occasioning no trouble to society. Wisdom consists in being attentive to one's true interest; by distinguishing it from a seeming interest; in a right choice and a constant adherence to it. Virtue goes farther; it loves the good of society, and often prefers it to its own advantages.


# DR. TURPIN

**FORMERLY ERLICK & TURPIN**

of Berlin, Germany, the eminent Surgeon and Specialist, by the request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit

## FORT WAYNE,

Saturday, Aug. 5th., from 9 a. m to 8 p. m.
Sunday, Aug. 6th., from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

## RANDALL HOTEL.

HUNTINGTON,—Monday, Aug. 7th, Exchange Hotel.

**ONE DAY EVERY MONTH ONLY.**

**Consultation and Examination FREE** and strictly confidential in the private parlors of the hotel. The doctor describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. His diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.

**DR. TURPIN, the Celebrated Surgeon and Specialist of Diseases of Women and Men,** formerly at the Imperial Hospital, Vienna, Austria and Berlin, treats successfully all diseases of women, as Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhea, Drawing Down Pains, Backaches, Headaches, Tired Feelings, General Weakness, and all Disorders of Menses, by new and improved methods.

**Diseases of Men.**—Blood Poisoning, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Loss of Manhood, Vital Drain in Urine, Nocturnal Emission, Impaired Memory, Weak Back, Impotence, and all diseases arising from Self Abuse, Loss of Memory, are successfully treated by my method.

**DR. TURPIN** has years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases, cures all chronic cases of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Brain, Nerves, Rheumatism, Fits, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Consumption. Deafness and noises in the ear, discharging from the ears, cured when others failed. All Eye Troubles, Cataract and Cross Eyes successfully operated. All forms of Sores, Blood and Wasting Diseases.

**PILES** cured without pain, knife or hindrance from business.

**CANCER** positively cured without pain or use of knife by my new method.

**ALL OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED IN MODERN SURGERY AT THE PATIENT'S HOME OR AT MY PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO.**

**MARRIAGE.** Those contemplating marriage who are aware of physical defects or weakness which would render marriage a disappointment, would do well to call on me.

**DEFORMITIES.** I am prepared to treat all kinds of deformities as Flat Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Weak Ankles, etc.

**FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring about 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

I have studied and successfully cured by the latest and best methods known to medical sciences, such as Homeopathy and Tissue Cure and Electric Cures.—Call early, as my parlor is always crowded.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

**WONDERFUL CURES** Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address with postage,

**DOCTOR TURPIN, 125 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**



# Fruit House Prices for 1893.

There has taken place some remarkable revolutions in the prices of groceries the past year, and which is more likely to continue for some time to come. As a rule the tendency, with the exception of pork and potatoes, has favored the consumer. Flour is remarkably cheap. With flour at $3.00 per bbl, and potatoes at 80c per bushel, it is easily determined which is the most economical. Flour, in such instances, will be much more used than formerly. So is pork and beef. When pork reaches the price it has now, beef will be in more demand.

The same rule applies to Tea and Coffee. Coffee has ruled high of late years, more from speculation than the scarcity, and the high price has increased very greatly the consumption of Tea, for Teas have not advanced for several years, but rather have declined. The higher grade Teas which formerly sold at $1.00 per lb. can be had for 80c per lb., running down to 15c per lb. But in Teas, the best quality is usually the more satisfactory in the end. Although we sell a good high flavored Young Hyson at 30c lb.

**TEA PRICE LIST.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Hyson, good, 30c; extra, 35c; best, 50c. | Gunpowder Tea, extra, 30c; best, 50c. |
| Imperial tea, choice, 30; best 50c. | Oolong or black tea, good, 30c; extra, 35c; best, 50c |
| English breakfast, extra, 35c; best, 50c. | Japan, uncolored, 30c good, 35; best, 50c. |

Tea dust; 1 pound packages, 15c.

**SUGARS—Orleans and Refined.**

The Sugar market has kept very steady. The combination that now controls the market will no doubt keep them about as they are. Prices are so low that no complaints are heard on that head, but people do complain about a system of monopoly which has made it possible for a set of men to control the price of sugar or anything else which the people use, yet this is just what is now being done. The people are absolutely at their mercy and the monopoly can put the price up or down at their pleasure. The only remedy is to get out from such a state of affairs is not to try and regulate them and control them by such absurd duties as inter state commerce, &c. The remedy is to wipe out their charters. This will abolish all such combinations and place mankind on an equal footing. Sugar prices at present are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Granulated, 6c. | Crushed and Powdered, 6½c. |
| White American C, 5c. | Coffee A Sugar, 5½c. |

**Coffees Remain at Same Prices as Former Report.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Green Rio, 30c. | Choice roasted Rio, loose, per lb. 24c. |
| Best Roasted Rio, in lb. packages, such as Sampson, Arbuckle and McLaughlin's, 25c. | |
| Old Government Java, green, 27c. | Old Government, roasted, 33c. |
| Rich Arabia Mocha, green, 28c. | Rich Mocha, roasted, 33c. |

**CANNED GOODS.**

Such as Tomatoes and Corn, are higher than usual in consequence of the short pack of last season. Other goods no higher.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard 3 lb Tomatoes, 10c can. | Standard 2 lb Corn, 10c; best, 12c can. |
| 3 lb can Baltimore Peaches, 17c can. | 3 lb Cal. Pie Peaches, 10c can. |
| 2 lb Peas, 10c can. | String Beans, 8c can. |

**California Canned Goods and Dried Fruits.**

3 pound can California Peaches, best, 25c; Egg Plums, 20c; White Cherries, 25; Apricots, 20c; Green Gages, 20; all in 3 pound cans and most excellent fruit.

California Dried Peaches, 15c; best Peeled Peaches, 25c; Apricots 15c; California Raisins, best, 15c and 12½c but we have a No. 1 loose California Raisin, for cooking, at a great bargain, 5c pound.

**CANDIES—The Prices Remain as in Last Report.**

Pure Stick, 8c lb; Good Extra Mixed French, 25 lb. Jelly Beans very choice, 12½c lb; Chocolate Drops and Jujubes, 15 and 20c lb. We have a large assortment of all pure sugar goods.

**OILS—Linseed, Castor and Neats Foot.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Golden Oil, 20c gal. | Good Machine Oil, 20c gal. |
| Tiger Oil, 8c gal. | Best Castor Oil, $1.25 gal. |
| Headlight Oil, 13c gal. | Boiled Linseed Oil, 75c gal. |
| Coal Oil, 10c gal. | Water White Oil, gal. 12c. |

**Plug and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb. | J. T. Plug, 35c lb. |
| A B C Plug, 35c plug. | Zero Plug, 35c lb. |
| Durham Smoking, 60c lb. | Brier Smoking, 30c lb. |
| Mail Pouch Smoking, 25c lb. | Sweet Caporal Smoking, 13c lb. |
| Cigars from 75c to $1.25 box. | Burress cigar, 80c box. |
| American Bell, 65c box. | Spot, 90c box. |
| Clara, 80c box. | All good smokers. |
| Plantation, $1.25 box. | |

**NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Pure Vermont Maple Syrup, 8c gal. | New Orleans Molasses, 25c; best, 40c gal. |
| Extra Golden Drips, 40c gal. | Sorghum, very nice, home made, 40c gal. |

Sweet Cider from last fall apples, 25c gal.

**Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.**

We handle nothing but Pure Domestic Wines—no Foreign goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kelly Island Catawba, best goods, 80c gal. | Port Wine from Kelly Island, $1.25 gal. |
| California Angelica, very fine, $1.25 gal. | California, Muscatel, best, $1.25 gal. |
| Kentucky Bourbon, $1.50 and $2.50 gal. | Alcohol, full proof and pure, $2.75 gal. |
| Double Extra, Whiskey, 85c gal. | One-Year-Old Rye, $1.00 gal. |
| Gin and Catawba Brandy, $1.75 gal. | Scotch Ale, London and Dublin Porter, 25c bottle. |

Wine in Bottles, 25 and 40c bottle.

**FLOUR**

Never has sold so low as now; the rise will surely take place soon; best buy in an extra barrel or two when there is a chance. You cannot lose anything by it, and you have everything to gain by the act of getting it.

Best quality Red and Star Mills, etc., in barrels or sacks, $3.25 per bbl.

... Mills Flour, ... $3.00 per bbl.

The people will remember ... $3.00 ... always been considered away down. Don't be too late in securing a barrel or two at this price.

**You Will be Sure to Save a Good 20 Per Cent. by Purchasing at**

# FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.


# "SHARPENED AXES."

## Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Talks to the Wisconsin Chautauquans.

**Christian Weapons in the Hands of the Enemy—Lessons from the Subjugation of the Israelites by the Philistines.**

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the following discourse to the immense throng that gathered at the Chautauqua assembly at Monona Lake, Wis., to meet and greet him. He took for his text:

Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel; for the Philistines said: Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears. But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share and his coulter and his axe and his mattock. Yet they had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters and for the forks and for the axes and to sharpen the goads.—Samuel xiii., 19-21.

My loving and glad salutation to this uncounted host of Chautauquans, Christian Endeavorers, Gospel workers and their friends from all parts of Wisconsin and America, saints and sinners! My text is gloriously appropriate. What a scalding subjugation the Israelites were suffering. The Philistines had carried off all the blacksmiths and torn down all the blacksmiths' shops, and abolished the blacksmith's trade in the land of Israel. These Philistines had a particular grudge against blacksmiths, although I have always admired them, and have sometimes thought I ought to have been one myself. The Philistines would not even allow these parties to work their valuable mines of brass and iron, nor might they make any swords or spears. There were only two swords left in all the land. Yes, these Philistines went on until they had taken all the grindstones from the land of Israel, so that if an Israelitish farmer wanted to sharpen his plow or his ax, he had to go over to the garrison of the Philistines and have it done. There was only one sharpening instrument left in the land, and that was a file. The farmers and the mechanics having nothing to whet up the coulter, and the goad, and the pick-ax, save a simple file. Industry was hindered and work practically disgraced. The great idea of these Philistines was to keep the Israelites disarmed. They might get iron out of the hills to make swords of, but they would not have any blacksmiths to weld this iron. If they got the iron welded, they would have no grindstones on which to bring the instruments of agriculture or the military weapons up to the edge. Oh, you poor, weaponless Israelites, reduced to a file, how I pity you! But these Philistines were not forever to keep their heel on the neck of God's children. Jonathan, on his hands and knees, climbs up a great rock beyond which were the Philistines, and his armor bearer, on his hands and knees, climbs up the same rock, and these two men, with their two swords, hew to pieces the Philistines, the Lord throwing a great terror upon them. So it was then; so it is now. The two men of God on their knees, mightier than a Philistine host on their feet.

I learn from this subject, how dangerous it is for the church of God to allow its weapons to stay in the hands of its enemies. These Israelites might again and again have obtained a supply of swords and weapons, as for instance when they took the spoils of the Ammonites; but these Israelites seemed content to have no swords, no spears, no blacksmiths, no grindstones, no active iron mines, until it was too late for them to make any resistance. I see the farmers tugging along with their pickaxes and plows, and I say: Where are you going with those things?" They say: "Oh, we are going over to the garrison of the Philistines to get these things sharpened." I say: "You foolish men, why don't you sharpen them at home?" "Oh," they say: "The blacksmith shops are all torn down, and we have nothing left us but a file."

So it is in the church of Christ to-day. We are too willing to give up our weapons to the enemy. The world boasts that it has been gobbled up the schools, and the colleges, and the arts and the sciences, and the literature, and the printing press. Infidelity is making a mighty attempt to get all our weapons in its hand and then to keep them. You know it is making this boast all the time; and after awhile, when the great battle between sin and righteousness has opened, if we do not look out we will be as badly off as the Israelites, without any swords to fight with, and without any sharpening instruments. I call upon the superintendents of literary institutions to see to it that the men who go into the class rooms to stand beside the Leyden jars and the electric batteries, and the microscopes or telescopes, be children of of God, not Philistines. The atheistic thinkers of this day are trying to get all the intellectual weapons of this century in their own grasp. What we want is scientific Christians to capture the science, and scholastic Christians to capture the scholarship, and philosophic Christians to capture the philosophy, and lecturing Christians to take back the lecturing platform.

We want to send out against Schenkel and Strauss and Renan of the past, men like the late Theodore Christlieb, of Bonn; and against the infidel scientists, a God-worshiping Silliman and Hitchcock and Agassiz. We want to capture all the philosophical apparatus, and swing around the telescopes on the swivel, until we can see the morning star of the Redeemer, and with mineralogical hammer discover the "Rock of Ages," and amid the realms find the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." We want a clergy learned enough to discourse of the human eye, showing it to be a microscope and telescope in one instrument, with eight hundred wonderful contrivances, and its closing thirty thousand or forty thousand times a day, all its muscles and nerves and bones showing the infinite skill of an infinite God, and then winding up with the peroration: "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?" And then we want to discourse about the human ear, its wonderful integuments, membranes and vibrations, and its chain of small bones, and its auditory nerves, closing with the question, "He that planted the ear shall He not hear?" And we want some one able to expound the first chapter of Genesis, bringing to it the theology and the astronomy of the world, until, as Job suggested, "the stones of the field shall be in league" with the truth, and "the stars in their courses shall fight against Sisera." Oh, church of God, go out and recapture these weapons. Let men of God go out and take possession of the platform. Let all the printing presses of this country speak out for Christ, and the reporters and the type-setters, and the editors, and publishers, swear allegiance to the Lord God of truth. Ah, my friend that day must come; and if the great leaves of church men have not the faith or the courage, or the consecration, to do it, then let some Jonathan, on his knees, and on his praying knees, climb up on the rocks of hindrance, and in the name of the Lord God of Israel, hew to pieces these fifty crazy Philistines. If these men will not be converted to God, then they must be destroyed.

Again I learn from this subject what a large amount of the church's resources is actually hidden, and buried, and undeveloped. The Bible intimates that that was a very rich land, this land of Israel. It says: "The stones are iron and out of the hills thou shalt dig brass," and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of this metal was kept under the hills. Well, that is the difficulty with the church of God at this day. Its talent is not developed. If one half of its energy could be brought out it might take the palm in the purposes of the day by the throat and make them bite the dust. If American eloquence were consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, it would in a few years persuade this whole earth to surrender to God. There is enough undeveloped Christian energy in the United States to bring the whole world to Christ; but it is buried under strata of indifference and under whole mountains of sloth. Now, is it not time for the mining to begin, and the pickaxes to plunge, and for this buried metal to be brought out and put into the furnaces, and be turned into howitzers and carbines for the Lord's host? The vast majority of Christians in this day are useless. The most of the Lord's battalion belong to the reserve corps. The most of the crew are asleep in the hammocks. The most of the metal is under the hills. Oh, it is not time for the church of God to rouse up and understand that we want all the energies, all the talent and all the wealth enlisted for Christ's sake? I like the nickname that the English soldiers gave to Blucher, the commander. They called him "Old Forwards." We have had enough retreats in the church of Christ; let us have a glorious advance. And I say to you now, as the general said when his troops were affrighted: Rising up in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind, he lifted up his voice until twenty thousand troops heard the crying out: "Forward, the whole line!"

Again I learn from this subject, that we sometimes do well to take advantage of the world's sharpening instruments. These Israelites were reduced to a file, and so they went over to the garrison of the Philistines to get their axes and their goads and their plows sharpened. The Bible distinctly states in the context that they had no other instruments now with which to do this work, and the Israelites did right when they went over to the Philistines to use their grindstones. My friends, is it not right for us to employ the world's grindstones? If there be art, if there be logic, if there be business faculty on the other side, let us go over and employ it for Christ's sake. The fact is, we fight with too dull weapons and we work with too dull implements. We hack and maul when we ought to make a clean stroke. Let us go over among sharp business men, and among sharp literary men, and find out what their tact is, and then transfer it to the cause of Christ. If they have science and art it will do us good to rub against it. In other words, let us employ the world's grindstones. We will listen to their music, and we will watch their acumen, and we will use their grindstones, and we will borrow their philosophical apparatus to make our experiments, and we will borrow their printing-presses to publish our Bibles, and we will borrow their rail trains to carry our Christian literature, and we will borrow their ships to transport our missionaries. That was what made Paul such a master in his day. He not only got all the learning he could get of Dr. Gamaliel, but afterward, standing on Mars hill, and in a crowded thoroughfare, quoted their poetry and grasped their logic, and wielded their eloquence and employed their mythology until Dionysius, the Areopagite, learned in the schools of Athens and Heliopolis, went down under his tremendous power. That was what gave Thomas Chalmers his power in his day. He conquered the world's astronomy and compelled it to ring out the wisdom and goodness of the Lord, until for the second time, the morning stars sang together, and all the sons shouted for joy. That was what gave to Jonathan Edwards his influence in his day. He conquered the world's metaphysics and forced it into the service of God, until not only the old meeting house in Northampton, Mass., but all Christendom felt thrilled by his Christian power. Well, now, my friends, we all have tools of Christian usefulness. Do not let them lose their edges. We want no rusty blades in this fight. We want no coulter that can not rip up the glebe. We want no ax that can not fell the trees. We want no goad that can not start the lazy team. Let us get the very best grindstones we can find, though they be in the possession of the Philistines, compelling them to turn the crank while we bear down with all our might on the swift-revolving wheel until all our energies and faculties shall be brought up to a bright, keen, sharp, glittering edge.

Again, my subject teaches us on what a small allowance Philistine iniquity puts a man. Yes, these Philistines shut up the mines, and then they took the spears and the swords, then they took the blacksmiths, then they took the grindstones, and they took everything but a file. Oh, that is the way sin works, it grabs everything. It begins with robbery and it ends with robbery. It despoils this faculty and that faculty, and keeps on until the whole nature is gone. Was the man eloquent before, it generally thickens his tongue. Was he fine in personal appearance, it mars his visage. Was he affluent, it sends the sheriff to sell him out. Was he influential, it destroys his popularity. Was he placid, and genial, and loving, it makes him splenetic and cross and so utterly is he changed that you can see he is sarcastic and raspish, and that the Philistines have left him nothing but a file. Oh, "the way of the transgressor is hard!" His cup is bitter. His night is dark. His pangs are deep. His end is terrific. Philistine iniquity says to that man: "Now, surrender to me, and I will give you all you want—music for the dance, swift steeds for the race, immortal couch to slumber on, and you shall be refreshed with the rarest fruits, in baskets of golden filagree." He lies. The music turns out to be a groan. The fruits burst the rind with sunk poison. The filagree is a chain of twisted snakes. The couch is a grave. Small allowance of rest, small allowance of peace, small allowance of comfort. Cold, hard, rough—nothing but a file. So it was with Voltaire, the most applauded man of his day:

The Scepter was his first. Whence he drew
His motives of all the Egyptian to the Jew,
In fact let who will to a wise when sick
Go there a text would to smile when ...

Seized with hemorrhage of the lungs in Paris, where he had gone to be crowned in the theater as an idol of all France, he sends a messenger to get a priest that he may be reconciled to the church before he dies. A great terror falls upon him. He makes the place all round about him so dismal that the nurse declares that she would not for all the wealth of Europe see another infidel die. It is the Philistines after the destroyer had been in: had a good time before, they never ... rejoice so much ... ... has as great a one as when it was hid for the Lord had promised him all the world's glare and in the last hour ... He takes ... which he needed salvation ... a ... his conscience and he ... a file. So it was with Lord Byron, his uselessness in England ... pressed by his uselessness in Venice, then going on to end his ... at Missolonghi, fretting at his nurse Fletcher, fretting at himself, fretting at the world, fretting at God, and he gave ... to a world ... Harold," and "Sardanapalus," and "The Prisoner of Chillon," and "The Siege of Corinth," reduced to nothing but a file! Oh, sin has great facility for making promises, but it has just as great facility for breaking them. A Christian life is the only cheerful life, while a life of wicked surrender is one of ruin and death. Its painful end is seen in ... phasis. In the brightest days of the Mexican empire, Montezuma said he felt gnawing at his heart something like a canker. Sin, like a monster wild beast of the forest, sometimes licks all over its victim in order that the victim may be more easily swallowed, but generally sin rages, and galls, and tears, and upbraids, and flies. Is it not so, Herod? Is it not so, Hildebrand? Is it not so, Robespierre? Ay! it is so! it is so. "The way of the wicked He turneth upside down." History tells us that when Rome was founded, on that day there were twelve vultures flying through the air; but when a transgressor dies, the sky is black with whole flocks of them—Vultures! When I see sin robbing so many people, and I see them going down day by day, and week by week, I must give a plain warning. I dare not keep it back lest I risk the salvation of my own soul. Rover, the pirate, pulled down the warning bell on Inchcape rock, thinking that he would have a chance to despoil vessels that were crushed on the rocks; but one night his own ship crashed down on this very rock, and he went down with all his cargo. God declares: "When I say to the wicked, thou shalt surely die, and thou givest him not warning, that same man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thy hands."

I learn from this subject what a sad thing it is when the church of God loses its metal. These Philistines saw that if they could only get all the metallic weapons out of the hands of the Israelites all would be well, and, therefore, they took the swords and the spears. They did not want them to have a single metallic weapon. When the metal of the Israelites was gone their strength was gone. This is the trouble with the church of God to-day. It is surrendering its courage. It has not got enough metal. How seldom it is that you see a man taking his position in pew, or in pulpit, or in a religious society, and holding that position against all oppression, and all trial, and all persecution, and all criticism. The church of God to-day wants more backbone, more defiance, more concentrated bravery, more metal. How often you see a man start out in some good enterprise and at the first blast of newspaperdom he has collapsed, and all his courage gone, forgetful of the fact that if a man be right, all the newspapers of the earth, with all their columns pounding away at him, can not do him any permanent damage. It is only when a man is wrong that he can be damaged. Why, God is going to vindicate His truth, and He is going to stand by you, my friends, in every effort you make for Christ's cause and the salvation of men. I sometimes say to my wife: "There is something wrong; the newspapers have not assaulted me for three months! I have not done my duty against public iniquities, and I will stir them up next Sunday." Then I stir them up, and on the following week the devil howls, and howls, showing that I have hit him very hard. Go forth in the service of Christ and do your whole duty. You have one sphere, I have another sphere. "The Lord of Hosts is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah." We want more of the determination of Jonathan. I do not suppose he was a very wonderful man; but he got on his knees and clambered up the rock and with the help of his armor bearer he hewed down the Philistines; and a man of very ordinary intellectual attainments on his knees can storm anything for God and for truth. We want something of the determination of the general who went into the war, and as he entered his first battle his knees knocked together, his physical courage not quite up to his moral courage, and he looked down at his knees and said: "Ah, if you knew where I was going to take you, you would shake worse than that!" There is only one question for you to ask and for me to ask. What does God want me to do? Where is the field? Where is the work? Where is the anvil? Where is the prayer-meeting? Where is the pulpit? And, finding out what God wants us to do, go ahead and do it—all the energies of our body, mind and soul enlisted in the undertaking. Oh, my brethren, we have but little time in which to fight for God. You will be dead soon. Put in the Christian cause every energy that God gives you. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might, for there is neither wisdom or device in the grave whither we are all hastening." Oh, is it not high time that we wake out of sleep? Church of God lift up your head at the coming victory! The Philistines will go down, and the Israelites will go up. We are on the winning side. Hear that—on the winning side. I think just now the King's horses are being hooked up to the chariot and when He does ride down the sky there will be such a hosanna among His friends, and such a wailing among His enemies, as will make the earth tremble and the heavens ring. I see now the plumes of the Lord's cavalry men tossing in the air. The archangel before the throne has already burnished his trumpet, and then he will put its golden lips to his own, and he will blow the long, loud blast that will make all nations free. Clap your hands, all ye people! I hear the falling thrones, and the dashing down of demolished iniquities.

—We talk of special providences meaning those occurrences that are unusual and exceptional; but is a fact one event is a special providence as much as another. There is as much of a special providence in the fall of a sparrow as in Columbus' discovery of America. Our greatest God's little, not our little is God's great ... Only the Divine wisdom can discriminate them.

—No man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than man can bear. Never load yourselves so. If you find yourselves so loaded, at least remember this: It is your own doings, not God's. He begs you to leave the future to Him and mind the present.—Selected.

—Men do not see alike. While the prophet saw the legions of Heaven mustering, the servant only saw skies of brass.

# FOR SUNDAY READING.

## IF NEED BE.

If need be ... ... mine,
Where ... ...
The ... ... ...
For who ... ... ...
The mystery ... ...
To ... ... ...
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Which ... ... ...
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... ... ... ...
... ... ...
What ... ... ...
What deadly ... ...
... ...

With ... ... small,
How ... ...
More than ... ...
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And ... ... ...
... ... ...
And lay me low.

... ... ...
To ... ...
To me, to ... ... ...
How, in the darkness ...
The one safe way ...
... ...
... ...

And so if there be need ...
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... ... ... ...
... ... ...
Keep ... ...
... ...
... ...

—Alexander B. Thomas, D.D., in S. S. Times.

## THE LORD'S CHASTENINGS.

**It Is From That We Most Need That We Are Often Apt to Shrink.**

A prominent trainer of college athletes says that in every department of his work he ordinarily finds a student readier to submit to training at any other point than just where he needs it most. The student is willing to deny himself and to endure hardship in lines where he sees the advantage of training; but when it comes to effort at developing power that he has never desired after, or to the ignoring of his favorite exercise of power, he shrinks from the direction of his trainer.

If he is an oarsman he will cheerfully agree to that which increases his strength and hardens his muscles; but he is not so willing to change entirely the use of his muscles by conforming to an unfamiliar "stroke," which the trainer sees to be essential to success in the contest for which they are preparing. If he has shown power as a runner, or as a jumper, he will welcome assistance in that direction; but if his trainer tells him that he needs to develop his chest and arms by a series of exercises adapted to that end, he is likely to feel the irksomeness of such training. And so in every line of training, in the gymnasium, on the track, or in the boat, the shrinking is from that which is most needed by the man under training.

Is the college athlete peculiar in this trait of character? or is this a common phase of human nature everywhere? Wisdom, speaking in the Book of Proverbs, says to every man: "My son, despise not the chastening [or the training] of the Lord; neither be weary of His reproof, for whom the Lord loveth He reproveth, even as a father the son in whom He delighteth." And, again: "Whoso loveth correction [or training], loveth knowledge, but he that hateth reproof is brutish." Is it not evident to a thoughtful mind that in every realm of training it is natural, to child and to man alike, to shrink from that which one most needs, and to value that which is in accordance with one's inclinations, rather than that which accords with his trainer's view of what is best for him?

There are popular medicines for children advertised with the announcement: "Children cry for them." But is that in itself a recommendation of a medicine? A good physician may prescribe as a remedy that which will cause the child to cry because he has it, and not because he wants it. The physician's sense of the child's need is a better guide, in such a case, than the child's shrinking from the proffered remedy. The child may love the sweet and loathe the bitter, but the physician will prescribe bitter or sweet according to the child's need, regardless of his mere taste or preference. Inclination is ever liable to become a hindrance to success, as surely as the yielding to the drawings of gravitation is hostile to all high aspirations and endeavors.

An artist who delights in color enjoys training in that sphere, but such a man often shrinks from training in drawing. A student whose thoughts flow freely, but who chafes under the constraint of writing out his thoughts, is glad to practice in extempore speech, while he does not willingly undertake a task of enforced writing. A man who loves to read, but who has never developed any power in teaching, or even in conversing, will be glad to read by himself for days at a time; yet he would count an hour's practice in a week in formal conversing or in explicit teaching, a hard piece of drudgery. Many a city worker is prompt to accept the suggestion of his physician that a vacation trip to Alaska or California, or a voyage to Europe, would promote his health, whereas if the same physician were to recommend him to keep regular hours at home, and to do less work daily, or to give up tobacco and coffee, he would feel that that was not to be considered, and that, in fact, it was quite unnecessary. And so in many another sphere, a man is ready to be at more pains for less gain, than to accept simple counsel at the point of his greatest need.

A physician, a teacher, a parent, has to contend with this peculiarity of human nature in all his attempts at training one who is dear to him. But, strange to say, intelligent men shrink more from God's loving training than from the training of any mere human being. They are willing to have God train them in ways of their own choosing; but so soon as His dealings with them come into collision with their own preferences or expectations they recoil from His providences in their behalf. They can bear many disappointments and trials and bereavements if only God will spare them at the one point where, as He sees it, their need is greatest; but when His training reaches that point they fail to see how either love or wisdom could have prompted this course.

Is not this a strange peculiarity of our poor human nature? Ought we not to be on our guard against it? Is any one of God's providences more trial to us just now? Is it not, perhaps, true that our shrinking from this providence is our shrinking from God's training of us just where we need it most?—S. S. Times.

## SICILIAN CRUELTY.

**A Modern Habit Which Savors Strongly of an Ancient Barbarism.**

An old Italian writer says that when the plague attacked a family or clan of the Sicilians their custom was to load a mule with the infected garments of the dead and drive it into the territory of a neighboring tribe.

"Why should we bear trouble alone?" was said to be their sole apology for the inhuman act.

The Italian historian may have slandered the Sicilians, a race whom he evidently had a grudge, but there are ... some people who too ... often their faith seems to ... what has been given them to carry. They ... upon their neighbors by their ... and complaint.

In one house it is a strong, healthy man who is at odds with the weather, his business, his family, the town, and sometimes with God Himself, and he ... his grumblings ... the weight of ... upon ... patient wife.

Or ... it ... woman who makes the lives of a whole family wretched because she will not bear her petty physical ailments alone. The victims of such complaints would perhaps prefer to take the ... their ... and would cry: "Better the rod of a plague for the body than of leprosy for the soul."

There is another and more fatal way in which a gift of death may be made.

A venerable physician, a man who gave a long life to devoted Christian service, once told a friend that when a young man he was troubled with religious skepticism. He talked much about his doubts to his roommate at college, who at last fully accepted the belief that Christianity was a mistake, and that in the French school of atheism was the way to truth.

After leaving college the two friends lost sight of each other, and did not meet again until they were both in middle life. The physician had returned to his allegiance to Christ, but he found that his old classmate had clung to his unbelief, had lost all hold on faith, honesty, and even decency, and had hardly a single friend.

"It was you who helped to make me what I am," he said to the good doctor; "you filled my mind with doubts, until I became assured that Christianity was a fable and there was no God."

There is to-day much discussion of infidel doctrines by lads at college, and by young men in business occupations. The earnest seeker for truth shows his good sense when he thoughtfully considers them with men wiser than himself.

But unfortunately the young skeptic, as a rule, fancies that his doubts prove that he has a stronger and more acute intellect than his friends who maintain their religious belief, and he makes haste to parade before companions his shallow arguments. If his companions are weaker than himself he succeeds in taking from them their God, and the faith and hope which make life tolerable.

Wherein does he differ from the Sicilian who, it is said, distributed death among his friends?—Youth's Companion.

## MID-SUMMER CHRISTIANITY.

**Henry Ward Beecher on Religious Feeling in Vacation Time.**

While there is always at this time of the year a good deal of scattering abroad, there is also a good deal of relaxation among those who do not scatter abroad. These facts lead me to say two things. One is, that you should not allow the languishing weather and change of place and circumstance to affect your religious feelings. The second is, that you should let your religious feelings alone in hot weather, and in change of place and circumstance. There is a sense in which both of these things are true.

In the first place, there are a great many people who want to feel in summer just as they feel in winter. They have an idea that piety is one thing; that it is a peculiar type of interesting social gatherings conducted in accordance with various rules; and that they are to carry them right through the year wherever they may chance to be. But even our Master varied His course according to times and seasons. He did not attempt to do in Jerusalem during the torrid heat what He did at other times and places. He adapted Himself. His work, the style of His discourse, His whole administration to circumstances. So you are to adapt yourselves to circumstances. If you have an opportunity to gather together in the sanctuary or in places where prayer is wont to be made, and enjoy communion with fellow Christians, of course you should improve that opportunity; such privileges are to be sought everywhere and always, but suppose they are beyond your reach, suppose you are away from your church, from your neighborhood, from the city, suppose you are scattered hither and thither among strangers? You are not to lay aside your religion; your are not to suppose you have no religion, because you have not precisely the same line of duty to which you have been accustomed, nor the same motives and pressures under which you have been acting in term-time at home.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

**Gems of Truth from the Columns of the Ram's Horn.**

A fool hates good advice.

Troubles were given to teach us our need of God.

Live right and God will see to it that you die right.

Hoarding up money never makes anybody like Jesus.

The man who wrongs a brother strikes a blow at God.

If we follow Christ somebody will be sure to follow us.

The only people who live right are those who love right.

The devil's sugar-coated pills always have poison in them.

The head is never regenerated until God gets into the heart.

No one ever found the cross who did not take a burden up it.

The devil has a tight grip on the man whose god is money.

If all Christians would keep wide awake no sinner could sleep.

Knowledge can help us toward God, but it can not bring us to Him.

Everything in the Christian's life that is not good dishonors God.

One use God makes of a good man is to prove that the devil lies.

If you want your children to love Jesus, show them His face in your life.

Whenever the devil comes in sight of Heaven he begins to hate himself.

No gift is precious in God's sight that does not have a grateful heart behind it.

The serpent's head is to be bruised, no matter how big or little it may look.

The devil's cause prospers when Christians quarrel among themselves.

Taking as God wants us to is the only way by which we can ever become truly rich.

There is no religion in saying that other people are not as good as they ought to be.

Fellowship with Christ can not be enjoyed by those who seek happiness in the creature.

Give some high respectable men their way in this world, and the devil would never be cast out.

There is no use in looking for a revival in the church where the members prefer to sit in a pew apart.

"Love is not puffed up." In which sense it differs from some people who occupy front seats in church.

If it were not for the bread and butter question it wouldn't be so hard for some people to be religious.

Nearly every church has two or three members who think they have got the Lord under obligation to them.

If we had less to say about what God has done for us and more to tell what we are doing for Him prayer meetings would be more interesting.

# TEMPERANCE NOTES.

## LIFE INSURANCE AND DRINK.

**The Attitude of the Companies Toward Drinking Men.**

Life insurance is recognized as being quite as legitimate as is fire insurance. In many respects it is more certain, for in a temperate climate, like our own, it is impossible to reduce the matter of the proportion of deaths to survival among any stated number, at a given age, to a certain degree. The rate of life insurance is based on the "expectation of life" of healthy persons at a given age, hence any habit which has a tendency to shorten life becomes a bar to life insurance, if known.

The drink habit is one which shortens life. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. Statistics prove it. And the result is that life insurance companies are becoming increasingly careful about taking risks upon drinking men. This is in marked contrast to the fact that the conditions of life insurance have increasingly become liberal within the past few years, many of the former restrictions having been removed. If a man is a drinking person, he will find it far more difficult to induce a company take a risk upon his life than he would have done a decade ago.

An eastern journal recently published an interview with a leading life insurance man of New York city, who gave interesting facts concerning the attitude of the companies toward drinking men. It is to be remembered that the companies do not require an applicant for life insurance to be a total abstainer, though there are some of them which will give more favorable rates to those who do not touch liquor. But though a "moderate drinker" has no difficulty in getting his life insured, it is to be remembered that the company decides whether he really be a "moderate drinker." It will not take his word for it. And in order to decide this point, it requires to know not only how often he drinks, what he drinks, and how much each time, but also when he drinks. As the official referred to above most emphatically puts it, "We won't touch with a forty-foot pole a man who has to have his morning cocktail. He may not drink much, but our statistics prove that men who drink in the morning are any but safe risks. When a man gets to that point, there is something radically wrong—and it is apt to be a 'raw stomach' made so by indulgence, and which is generally accompanied by a craving for alcohol which can not be controlled." As a matter of interest, we give his statement as to the standard of judgment concerning moderate drinking:

"There is a standard by which we gauge, so to speak, all applicants for life insurance policies. It is the most temperate somewhere, and we have adopted the limit of Anstie, a celebrated French chemist. According to this standard a man is a moderate drinker when he does not exceed a ... equivalent to more than ... and a half ounces of alcohol daily. Such allowance is represented by the case of ardent spirits as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc., by three ounces of sherry or other strong wine, by two wine glasses of claret or champagne, or other light wine, by one pint bottle, or strong ale or porter, by three tumblerfuls, and of light ale or beer by four or five tumblerfuls. It is interesting to meet men to know just what is considered moderate drinking from a scientific standpoint. A man who has given the subject years of study tells us that a person enjoying average health is not guilty of over-indulgence, so long as the quantity of alcohol taken into his system does not exceed that given above.

"Every precaution is taken to prevent deceit on the part of the applicant in this regard. Before being accepted he must answer these questions: What is your practice as regards the use of spirits, wines, malt liquor, or other beverages? The subject must state, specially, what he commonly drinks, and how much. Such phrases as 'temperate drinker' when I want to, give no real information and are worthless for the purpose of this inquiry. Have you ever been a free drinker? If yes, it should be stated when, for how long, and to what degree, and whether ever delirium tremens, or other injury to health.

"You will see that these questions cover the ground thoroughly, and to evade them the applicant must perjure himself. Not only is he thoroughly cross-examined, but every possible means are taken to obtain accurate information about his character, and if it be found that any of the above questions have been answered incorrectly, the application is at once rejected. These steps are necessary to protect the honest people who have taken out policies in our company, and there can be no safe insurance except where the law of average is strictly adhered to.

"Not only do we object to insuring men who are addicted to over indulgence in stimulants, but men who either manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages are also deemed extra hazardous risks. Care is taken to ascertain whether the applicant is a wholesale or retail dealer, and whether there is a bar upon his premises. Not only does the temptation to drink, which is the result of the constant handling of liquor, add to the risk, even if the dealer be a teetotaler, but the selling of liquor is attended by many dangers."

Can any sane man read this frank statement, and adhere to a belief that alcoholic liquors are not deleterious in their physical effects, and that they do not shorten human life? Read the official definition of moderate drinking, and ask any drinking man who plumes himself on being a "moderate" drinker whether he ever allows himself to exceed the limit there set down. If he be truthful, he will frankly admit such to be the case. Furthermore, it is certain that the distinction is really arbitrary. If alcohol in a certain daily dose is injurious, it can not be beneficial in a smaller dose. The assertion that it is carries its own disproof. The fact is that alcohol is a poison to the system, and its effect is in direct proportion to the amount taken and the frequency of the taking. When the people at large understand this and other primal facts concerning it, they will be ready to join in the effort to pulverize the rum power.—Toledo Blade.

## DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.

**It Is a Contagion That Demoralizes the People.**

Computations show that in the past twenty-two years the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant is tripled, and with careful augmentation the usual cortege of evils: Compromised health, unhappy homes, and the undermining of frugality, one of the master and enviable virtues of the French nation. A proverb states: "He who has drunk will drink." Perhaps of all the evils to which the flesh is heir to the worst is the drink crave. It demands, like the grave: "Give! give! give!" Some moral M. D.'s urge reformed manners as the best remedies against alcoholic vice, but the classes that ought to set the example of purity of living are also steeped in the spreading sin.

The current budget proposed to abolish all duty on wine, beer, cider and hygienic beverages, making up for the fiscal deficit by an increased tax on alcohol. The intention is admirable, but the more you run up the duty on brandy the more it will be smuggled and adulterated. So long as chemistry can prepare an artificial spirit from wood distillation, and spice and flavor up the compound by poisonous adjuncts, the greater duty will not be a bar to the consumption of the fire water, besides the municipal chemist has reported that the rogue sold in the vast majority of cafes and showy taverns only differs in degree from the throat titillating and intestine twisting found that crosses the last stage of human misery as represented by the rum-drinking ...

The social habits of the French facilitate the contagion of the drunk disease; the majority of the people meal out in restaurants as costly as their purse can patronize. The proprietors of the taverns and restaurants told you plainly that they make no profit on the food—all that must come from the drink. An individual, unless ordering the addresses of a restaurant, ... does, would soon be made to feel that ... the house that his presence was not profitable if he preferred river water to the manufactured beverage. The middle class stratum of society now rarely go home to dinner without swallowing their absinthe, between five and seven o'clock, the vert stimulant being then in full show. It is the degradation of the race.

Anyone can open a bank or a dram shop in France who can pay the sealed license, and as these rendezvous usually unite the supplying of repasts no form of local option could reduce their number. Everyone must live, just as well as a bank man. The petty coal dealer in his tiny Black hole of Calcutta supplies, between piles of fire-wood and sacks of charcoal, the cheapest form of boarding out in Paris; he is certain to have an annex for drinks, and when not dealing in fruit and vegetables he sells newspapers. I know of one enterprising coal man who supplies pork and rabbits. Like the Bon Marche and kindred stores, he ought to be brought under the influence of cumulative trade license tax. They are generally peasants, a young man and his wife, who run these concerns.

The French workman—and especially if he be single—can never find in his attic den the shelter, the warmth and the light he can enjoy when repasting in his cafe-restaurant, where he can meet society and share in billiard games. The latter, after politics and reading the orthodox slices of a tri of romances in his sou journal, are his choice pleasures. And in the workmen's quarters, when the rattle of billiard balls is not heard in a tavern, that implies an infallible drop in the employment barometer. One bright spot, though of late becoming a little shaded, wives are never seen with their husbands drinking of an evening, and the children are conspicuous by their absence. Staggering intoxication as a rule is rare in France, the absorbents generally stop when muddled; besides, the proprietor of the rumhole can be fined if he sells drink to a drunken man or admits such a new client to his bar. This well-meaning law is next to inoperative.—Foreign Letter.

## THE TERM ALCOHOL.

**How It Came to Be Applied to the Spirit of Wine.**

The reservation of the name of alcohol for the product of the distillation of wine is modern. Till the end of the eighteenth century the word, of Arabic origin, signified any principle attenuated by extreme pulverization or by sublimation. It was applied, for example, to the powder of sulphuret of antimony (kohol), which was used for blackening the eyes, and to various other substances, as well as to spirits of wine. No author has been found of the thirteenth century, or even of the fourteenth century and later, who applied the word alcohol to the product of the distillation of wine. The term spirit of wine or ardent spirit, although more ancient, was not in use in the thirteenth century; for the word spirit was at that time reserved for volatile agents, like mercury, sulphur, the sulphurets of arsenic and sal ammoniac, which were capable of acting on metals and modifying their color and properties. The term *aqua vitae* was given in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the elixir of long life. It was Arnaud de Villeneve who employed it for the first time to designate the product of the distillation of wine. But he used it, not as a specific name, but in order to mark the assimilation which he made of it with the product drawn from wine. The elixir of long life of the ancient alchemists had nothing in common with our alcohol. Confusion of the two has led the historians of science into more than one error.—P. E. M. Berthelot, in Popular Science Monthly.

**Strong Drink at Sea.**

Of all the war ships, representing eight different nations, which were lying in the Hudson, during the late naval parade, the Americans are the only ones on board of which liquor is not served out to the crews. British sailors, as has been noted, has their regular daily allowance of grog. So do the Germans and Russians. On the French and Italian vessels it is said that a cask of wine always stands where a thirsty seaman may drink whenever he pleases. It is the belief of foreign officers that liquor helps their sailors to endure fatigue and cold. On the other hand, a writer who has just returned from a long voyage with the Arctic whalers says that "one of the curses of life at sea has been the use of grog. Formerly liquor was thought to be necessary for men in the Arctic, but experience has proved it to be harmful instead of beneficial, and only in cases of great distress it is now used. Strong coffee has taken its place, and in every whaler during times of great exposure or unusual fatigue strong hot coffee is always at hand, grog never."—Boston Journal.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

We have in the United States thirty-six thousand more saloons than public schools.

The physicians in charge of the cholera patients at Hamburg, Germany, found the mortality specially heavy among inebriates.

At the international exhibition held on the Isle of Man, last July, no liquor was sold. This was due to the chief director, who resisted all temptations from within and from without to let liquor in.

The well-known scientist, Dr. B. W. Richardson, sums up the case against drink in the words: "If by any miracle England were made sober, the average value of life of the people would be increased one-third."

It is significant that a strong and resolute French ministry, which had withstood triumphantly a severe strain growing out of the Panama troubles, should finally be defeated upon a proposition to increase the tax on liquors, and feel obliged to resign. Great is the power of liquor.—National Temperance Advocate.

Among the recent cases at the Thirtieth street police station, in New York city, was that of a four-years-old boy who was found by an agent of Mr. Gerry's society quite drunk. It also transpired in the investigation that he had "acquired a habit of going on sprees." The police also found the mother drunk and arrested her. Alas! for a home with such a mother!

John Ruskin has never been ranked among the so-called "temperance fanatics," but few have ever used stronger language than he in the following: "Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or any age."

While Maine sends brewers and beer-sellers to jail as criminals, brewing lords, peers and baronets abound in England. Among the beer lords are Lord Iveagh(?), of Meux's brewery, Lord Iveagh, of Guinness', and Lord Ardilaun, of the same brewing firm; Lord Hindlip, of the Allsop brewery, and Lord Burton, of the Burton brewery. The Maine method of dealing with brewers is on the whole far more exemplary and wholesome.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.
SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900

# THE INTERNATIONAL.

## GOSSIP ABOUT THE GREAT WHEEL RACES.

**The Crack Cyclists of Two Continents Mixed Up—Review of the Racing Men Who Will Compete for Cup Challenge Tournament.**

HON. BERING August will be the Mecca for the wheelmen of the world. Indeed, I may safely say that not dwelling the present century will there be such a concentration of famous bicycle racers. Elaborate preparations have been going on for months for the international races, and multitudinous point to a brilliant meeting. The contests for the championships are bound to be highly exciting, for the attention of the whole cycling world will be focused on the racetrack the tracks of several countries who will be pitted against each other will readily recognize their chance to make or lose a reputation. I do not think I am wrong in saying that more than one record will be broken as the conditions will be all in the favor of the men.

Looking over the field in a calm and conservative manner I think that the sohns of America will be borne with and brilliantly by Zimmerman. Wilhelm, Schofield, Tyler, Smith, Tinker, Ashinger, Bald, Ellis, Ashinger, Bald, Ellis, Ashinger, Bald, Ellis

# WANTED.

WANTED—Nurse girl. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to cook. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—Driving boy. Apply at [illegible] West Wayne Shoe.

WANTED—A boy to work in a grocery [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A good young man who is [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by an experienced [illegible] Address Young Men, Box 1, Sandusky, Ohio.

WANTED—A middle aged lady in [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A lady agent in every county [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A lady agent in every county [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—Girls desiring to learn [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at their homes; [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A lady agent in every county [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at their homes; [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—AT LAST WE HAVE IT. Agents Article [illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS. [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at their homes; [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A lady agent in every county [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A lady agent in every county [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at their homes;

# ROOT & COMPANY,

## AUGUST SALES

Starting Out in Big Shape.

## NEXT WEEK,

**Commencing MONDAY, AUG. 7th.**

THE CENTRAL WEEK

## OF THE GREAT REDUCTION SALES!

**WE WILL ADD**

## THE ENTIRE LINEN STOCK,

Making a Red Ticket Sale, the same as the store always does in January.

## ALL HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Sold at a Sweeping Reduction.

Table Linens, Napkins, Setts, Doylies, Towels, Towelings, Squares, Crumb Cloths, Side Linens, Splashers, Scarfs, Fancy Linens of every description.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE BED QUILTS!**

In coming into this department Monday you will find everything ready for the sale. Preparations have been in progress for days. The new stock just received added to that already in store. See the big bargains in Table Linen Sets, Cloth and Napkins to match.

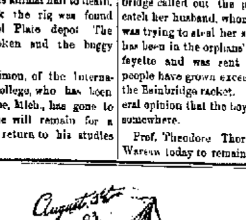
# ROOT & COMPANY.


Two men hired a horse and buggy of Ross & McAfee, the liverymen, yesterday, and drove the animal half to death. About 11 o'clock the rig was found near the Nickel Plate depot. The harness was broken and the buggy badly damaged.

Master John Simon, of the International Business college, who has been visiting in St. Joe, Mich., has gone to Chicago, where he will remain for a month, and then return to his studies in this city.

There was excitement on Broadway last evening when Mrs. Daniel Bainbridge called out the police force to catch her husband, whom she claimed was trying to steal her son. The boy has been in the orphans' home at Lafayette and was sent back. Many people have grown exceedingly tired of the Bainbridge racket. It is the general opinion that the boy needs a home somewhere.

Prof. Theodore Thorwald went to Warsaw today to remain over Sunday


To-day (Aug. 5th,) Lord Dunraven's Yacht, Valkyrie, and Mr. Carrol's, Navahoe, race for the Cape May cup. This cup was won in 1885 by the English Yacht, Genesti. The course is from the needless on the coast of the Isle of Wight to and around the break water at Cherbourg, France and return.

If you are to go sailing you will want warm clothing, but on land you ought to have one of our summer suits. The cost is less than ever. We can sell you a suit for only $5, $6, $7, or $8, but of course if you want the best, we will have to charge you a little more.

## TODAY

And throughout the present week we intend to slaughter our entire stock of Men's and Boys'

## White and Fancy Vests.

We're overstocked and must move them at some price.

**50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00**

Will buy vests from us this week that are worth from $1.00 to $4.00.

Do not miss this opportunity. They're sure to go fast at these prices.

# Sam, Pete & Max.



Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1893.


**Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 178. Where delivery is irregular or late, please make immediate complaint to the Office.**

**The Weather.**

Washington Aug. 5 - Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana—Cooler, fair weather Saturday night warmer, fair Sunday, northerly winds.

**Our Thermometer.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 a. m. | 90 |
| 12 m. | 91 |
| 2 p. m. | 93 |

### FRESH LOCAL LINES.

Perry Randall goes to Petoskey today.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Woolfort, of Miner street, are at Warsaw.

Miss Edith Barens left yesterday for a short visit among friends at Bluffton.

Miss Jennie Hoadley has returned from a visit with friends at Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Detzer have gone to housekeeping at No. 1?? East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith left yesterday for Bluffton to visit Mrs. Smith's parents.

D. W. Nickey, of Churubusco, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs Dr. Geo. C. Stemen.

Miss May Fasley will soon leave for St. Louis to visit her brother, Tom, and his wife.

Rev. J. L. Leeper has returned from Eagle Lake and will preach in his pulpit tomorrow.

The Trades and Labor council met last night, but nothing of unusual importance came up.

Miss Vada McWhorter, of Alliance, arrived in the city last evening to visit her parents on West Superior street.

Frank Studebaker passed through the city yesterday on his way to his home at Bluffton from a northern trip.

Miss Maud Bewend, of East Washington street, has gone to Cleveland to spend a few weeks with M. S. Bond and wife.

Miss Lillian Green, a young lady of English Lake, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rhoades, of 167 East Berry street.

Miss Mary Closs of Decatur, and Miss Kittie Rogan, of Kalamazoo, Mich., are the guests of Miss Ida Bulger, of Griffith street.

Miss Francis Rauner and Miss Clara Leichner have just returned home after a pleasure trip among their friends at Andrews.

Mrs. Wm. Hackett, son George, and Mrs. Amsden, of Utica, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. A. L. Grieble, of West Berry street.

Mrs. James Andre, of New Haven, this county, is very sick. Mrs. Andre is the mother of Miss Amelia Andre, who clerks for Mr. McCormick.

C. E. Rhoades has been elected secretary of the Barton institute at Warsaw, to succeed W. P. Cooper. Mr. Rhoades will have his office in Fort Wayne, at 3? East Berry street.

Mrs. C. S. Van Alstine has returned from Andrews, where she was called by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Rutan. She also made a short visit with her parents and sister, Mrs. W. M. Lane.

Geo. P. Essig, salesman at the Indiana Furniture company, was severely cut above the eye yesterday by a valise falling from its hanging and striking him on the forehead. He will be kept from duty for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graeter and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Martentz and daughter leave tomorrow for Chicago to spend a few weeks at the world's fair. Mr. Martentz will go from Chicago to California to remain during the winter.

The other evening some thirty-five friends of Mrs. Henry Dressell, of 55 Melita street, gave her an enjoyable surprise, the occasion being Mrs. Dressell's thirty-ninth birthday. A dainty luncheon was served at 11 o'clock and games and music helped to enliven the evening.

Al. Jaxtheimer, the popular young Calhoun street tailor, and a party of friends, consisting of Dr. A. G. Ross, August Bruder and Louis Ohnhaus, leave on Monday for a visit to the world's fair. They will also attend the great bicycle races which occur at Chicago the latter part of next week.

The other evening Officer George McCrory gave his wife a very pleasant surprise at their home, 11? Barr street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beseler, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Levanway, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert, Misses Lidia and Minnie Spaulding, Daniel and Reuben Mullen, and Miss Tillie Grosh. Elegant refreshments were served, and games helped to enliven the evening. Mrs McCrory was given some very fine presents.

Mrs. George Harsh pleasantly entertained friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Traxall, 125 East Lewis street, last evening in honor of Miss Lidia Warner, of Fostoria, Ohio. Various games were enjoyed and at 12 o'clock a fine repast was served. Those present were Misses Lidia Warner, Myra Smith, Bessie Cherry, Lottie Grimes and Miss Haines, and Messrs. Arthur Smith, Bert Evans, Eugene Hunter, Harry Smith, Victor Conrad and George Fox.

Humane Officer Schlaudroff's attention was yesterday called to the condition of Dock Sellore's horse, which was lying in an alley in the rear of a house on Brackenridge street. The poor animal was in a sad plight. It had fallen in a half starved condition and was unable to rise. Some little boys gave the horse a few ears of corn and some water which the animal swallowed in a ravenous manner. The humane officer ended the animal's misery by killing it and at the same time gave Sellore a talking to that he will not soon forget.

Dr. [illegible] will be home from the [illegible] days.

The Fort Wayne free dispensary is now open.

Another sparrow shoot will come off next week.

Henry and M. E. Davis are home from Chicago.

James Lillie, of Kankakee, is in the city visiting friends.

Branch No. 2, C. K. of A. will meet tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Lottie Smith, of West Washington street, is home from a visit to Wabash.

Miss Wood, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Vera Morgan, of East Jefferson street.

Fields' Minstrels are at the Aldine. They came from Lima, Ohio, and go to Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Herbst left yesterday for Middleton, Wis., to enjoy their summer outing.

Miss Emma Meyer, of Douglas avenue, left today for Rome City, to remain for some time.

Mrs. Pierre Haffner and Miss Bertha Scharnweyer are among the Fort Wayne people at Chicago.

Miss Lizzie Yesger, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lane, of Douglas avenue.

The Maumee Valley Pioneer association will hold its annual meeting Thursday, Aug. 17, at Antwerp.

John Dreibelbiss today sold lot No. 122, on South Calhoun street, in Dreibelbiss addition, to John F. Curran.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brinsley and little daughter, of Springfield, Ohio, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Mrs. E. S. Hurlbut and daughter, Miss Fannie, left yesterday for Monticello, Ind., to be gone until September 1.

William Nahrwold has taken out a permit to erect an $800 residence in Hanna's addition. It will be two stories in height.

Alexander Hart, who was a celebrated major in the confederate army, was at the Randall yesterday. His home is in Cincinnati.

Misses Rebecca and Emma Strass and Miss Minnie Rosenthal leave tomorrow for Chicago to spend some time at the world's fair.

The barbers will give a big picnic at Centlivre's park tomorrow and crowds will be in attendance from many of the neighboring towns and cities.

Dr. A. J. Boswell and wife have gone to Cedar Lake for an outing. The doctor will be gone for two weeks, but Mrs. Boswell will remain several weeks.

The Fort Wayne ball team was defeated at Columbus Grove yesterday by a score of 10 to 9. Manager Bolger telegraphed that the umpire was "vile."

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Burnham left this morning for a few weeks' visit with Mr. Burnham's parents at Madison, Ind. His mother is very ill at present.

Mrs. Ben Brunswick, who with her children have been visiting for two months with her mother, Mrs. E. Rosenthal, in this city, has returned to their home in Chicago.

Rev. J. S. Ainslie and family have returned from their month's vacation at Ithica, N. Y. Mr. Ainslie will preach tomorrow, both morning and evening, as announced in another column.

Miss Rose Truchel, who was visiting her cousin, Alice Truchel, has returned to her home in New Haven. Her cousin, Alice, and Mary Klinehard went home with her to spend a week or so.

A regular meeting of the Fort Wayne Caledonian society will be held on Monday evening at which all the members are requested to be present and hear the report of Messrs. Gillie and Jasp, who were delegates to the world's fair Caledonian games at Chicago last week.

Last night the $2,000 residence of Henry Brown, of Adams township, caught fire and burned to the ground. The place was insured for two thirds of its value. None of the contents were burned. The fire originated in an old shed near by and was communicated to the residence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Drummond, of East Washington street, entertained friends last evening in honor of Miss Mayme O'Mara, a teacher in the public schools of Terre Haute. Miss O'Mara and Mrs. Drummond will go to Huntington this evening to spend a few days with relatives and friends.

Bishop H. H. Turner, D. D., L. L. D., will be here Sunday, August 20th. Bishop Turner is the great African missionary of the African M. E. church who has established a conference in Sierre Leone and Monrovia, Liberia. He will dedicate the A. M. E. church, at the corner of East Wayne and Francis street.

A little girl, aged six, named Schoenherr, living out on Spring street, west of the city, was picked up on Harrison street this morning by Lieutenant Lapp. The little one was crying bitterly and was evidently lost. Later in the day it was learned that her father worked at the knitting mill and the child was sent home.

Mr. Henry Beadell, of the People's store, wife and daughter, Fannie, leave on Monday for New York and other eastern cities. Mr. Beadell goes to purchase fall and winter goods for the above establishment, while Mrs. Beadell, after visiting in New York city, will go to Norwich, Conn., to be the guest of friends for a few weeks.

Trentman's and Bursley's ball teams will cross bats at Lakeside park this afternoon. They will no doubt put up a good game, as both teams are evenly matched. The Trentman team is composed of Charles Bolger, captain and first baseman, Louis Gocke, third base; H. Kramer, second base, John Bolger, catcher; George Dannefelser, pitcher, Ed. Trentman, short stop; John Deppen, George Bolger and Benny Kramer, fielders. The Bursley team is composed of the following: John Voirol, F. Phillabaum, C. VanDeren, C. Michaels, W. Thompson, F. Green, Ed. Voirol, Ed. Balter and H. Waterman.

[illegible] Hymen and Art Gyman leave for Chicago Monday to remain for a week.

Mrs. Wm Fields, of Buffalo, N. Y., will visit Mrs. Vanforder, of 291 West Main street, next week.

Miss Grace King came home from Chicago yesterday, to be the guest of her parents for a few days.

Miss Jessie Robinson, teacher in the Franklin school, on the north side, has returned from Tyner City, Ill.

Henry Lentz has resigned his position with B. W. Skelton and taken one with Henry Dickey, the grocer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crall left this afternoon for Grand Rapids, Mich., to visit Mr. and Mrs. James E. Keegan.

Rev. Alleman, of the Trinity M. E. church, will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Theophilus Bacme tomorrow.

The south side branch of the W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting at Simpson M. E. church next Monday evening. A full attendance is desired.

### WHERE IS MAY?

**A Husband Searching for His Unfortunate Wife.**

**She Was Once a Celebrated Circus Rider, but Drink Caused Her Downfall—A Sad Case.**

Readers of The Sentinel will remember an account of the doings of a woman calling herself May Hall who visited this city some five weeks ago. May was drunk and claimed to have been leading lady rider in Barnum's circus but lost her position through drink. The woman was accompanied by a tiny dog of which she seemed very fond. Some bad boys stole the dog, and May had all kinds of trouble. She never recovered the animal, which is still here. The unfortunate woman was sent to Columbia City by Township Trustee Brackenridge. It now appears that the woman's name was not Hall, and that she has a husband living in Colorado who is anxious to locate her and has been unable to do so. Mayor Zollinger this week received the following letter from Colorado:

"Fort Collins, Col., July 31.

Hon. Mayor, Fort Wayne —

"Dear Sir—I received a letter about five weeks ago from my wife, telling me that she lost her dog in your city, and that she would leave the next day for Fort Collins. Since that letter I have received no more letters, and do not know what has become of her. I am very anxious to know something. If you can help me and relieve my anxiety, I would be very much obliged. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain,

"Yours very respectfully,

"Frank Daniabie."

Lieutenant Lapp has written to the authorities at Columbia City and elsewhere, making inquiries, but has received no information. Whether the woman killed herself with whisky or is confined in jail elsewhere is not known.

**A Bargain in Real Estate.**

Messrs. C. S. and W. B. Bash have just replatted Ewing's outlot, No. 11, together with a number of lots on Franklin avenue, and have already graded and gravelled two of the principal streets through the property. This addition is in the very center of improvements which have been made on the east, west and north of it during the past twenty years. It is located only a block from the large brick public school, two blocks from the new Lutheran school on Hoffman street, and only half a block from St. Mary's avenue, to which the city waterworks mains have been extended.

The price at which the lots are offered is the lowest that has probably ever been named for property at an equal distance from the court house in the past twenty years. It is a rare bargain, and anyone desiring a safe, sure and profitable investment should avail himself of it at once. The lots will be sold at $210 each, without reserve. First come, first served. Terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

The property is free of any incumbrance and absolute title can be given at once. Plats can be seen at the offices of all real estate dealers, or at office of C. S. & W. B. Bash, No. 22 West Columbia.


**Whortleberries and Blackberries for Saturday Afternoon.**

Michigan Whortleberries 10c qt.
Lawton Blackberries, 12½c quart.
Michigan Peaches, 20c Basket.
California Peaches, 25c dozen.
Fresh Tomatoes, 3c lb or 40c box.
Nut Meg Melons, nice and large, 5 and 8c each.
Best Messina Lemons, 25c dozen.

Fair House


All members of E. S. Walker Camp, S. of V., are requested to meet at their hall tonight at 7.30 o'clock to make arrangements for the funeral of Bro. Ehrmon. By order of H. A. Bricker, first lieutenant.


**THE ABBOTT SANITARIUM.**

**Sufferers from Rheumatism, Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney and Blood Diseases should know about the great curative properties of the waters of the Abbott Magnetic Mineral Springs. We have a complete bathing plant and are now prepared to accommodate all patients. We operate our own hack line and orders can be left at the following drug stores: Dreier Bros., Martin Detzer, B. R. Noll and C. L. Rastetter, or at the Fox Bakery and a hack will call for patients in any part of city.**

CHAS E. MOELLERING, Secretary.
LOUIS RASTETTER, President.

Call on Madam Wing, the only reliable fortune teller and clairvoyant in the world. Office and residence, 11 Melita street. Price 50 cents.

Rooms for World's fair visitors with Fort Wayne people, 50c, 75c and $1.00 per day. Meals furnished if desired. Write for particulars to Mrs. A. S. Johnson and Miss Delia Turner, 2703 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill. 15-a-tf


### ON A GOLD BASIS.

**The Streets of the City are Paved With Pure Gold**

**And the Foundations of the Walls Thereof are Made With Precious Stones.**

South Congregational church, services at 8 p. m.

Hear Rev. L. L. Benson, an eloquent preacher from Baltimore, at the Tabernacle.

Sabbath school at the South Congregational church at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Services at the First U. B. church morning and evening tomorrow, J. Miller, jr., pastor.

The theme at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow morning will be, "Baptism." Preaching at night at 8 o'clock.

Services as usual at Wayne Street M. E. church. General class 9:30, preaching at 10:30 and 8, Sunday school at 2; Epworth League.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Morning service at 10:45. Sunday school at 9:00 a. m. The evening service will be omitted during August.

At the Second Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Theme "Nehushtan, or the Use and Abuse of Sacred Things." Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Congregational church services will be held in the Jewish Synagogue at 10:15 a. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Ainslie, who has returned from his vacation. A cordial welcome to all. No Sunday school.

Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:15; preparatory service at 10:15; morning service and communion at 10:45, Y. P. S. E. at 7:15. Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor.

Services at Berry Street M. E. church. Class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, M. J. Marble, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

R. R. department, Y. M. C. A.—Bible study at 3 p. m.; mixed meeting at 3:30 p. m., to which everybody is invited. Rev. J. S. Felson will address the audience. Mr. W. F. McCaughey, of Indianapolis, will also be present.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Y. M. C. A. hall. There will be no preaching service until Sunday, Aug. 13, on account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. Nelson. Sabbath school and Y. P. S. C. E. at the usual hours.

Rev. J. B. Alleman will hold regular services at Trinity M. E. church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Sermon at 10:30. Theme, "All Conquering Faith." Lecture at 7:45. Subject, "Because." It is packed full of good things. A hearty welcome.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner West Washington and Fulton streets.—Regular service at 10:30 a. m. Sermon by the pastor on Matth 19, 41-48. Everybody welcome. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Children having no regular school to attend gladly received.

Let every member be in his pew at St. Paul's M. E. church tomorrow. Preaching at 10:30 by Brother Roberts and at 8 p. m. by Dr. C. B. Stemen. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock, conducted by Assistant Superintendent S. D. Zeis. Epworth League 7:30. Consider this a personal invitation, reader.

J. V. Updyke is continuing his meeting at Toledo, Ohio, but the work is still going on at the Christian church, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; church, 10:30 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 and preaching at 8 p. m. Dr. McCormick will speak forenoon and evening on the "Jewish Tabernacle."

Every man in the city is invited to attend the service for young men at the city department of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. T. E. Covington will give a short address. Come and enjoy a pleasant hour during the heated part of the day in the gymnasium, where the services are held, one of the coolest places in the city.

SERVICES AT CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital) the Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain.—Services at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

St. Peter's church (German), East Dewald and Warsaw streets, Rev. A. Messman, pastor. Services at 8 and 10 a. m., and 3 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's church, DeWald and Harrison streets, the Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, rector. Services at 8 and 10 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's church (German), Griffith and West Washington streets, the Rev. Edward Koenig, rector, the Rev. Miller, assistant. Services at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

St. Mary's church (German), corner Lafayette and Jefferson streets, the Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor, the Rev. Rudolph Denk, assistant.—Services at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m., and 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, the Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; the Rev. J. R. Quinlan, the Rev. William J. Quinlan and the Rev. Charles B. Guendling.—Services at 6, 7:30, 8:30 (children's services), and 10:30 a. m., vespers, 3 p. m., Sunday school, 1:30 p. m.


**Dr. Hartman, dentist, Schmitz block.** 4-10t

Charles Bowman's Saw Works have moved from 73 East Main to 13 West Columbia street. Knife grinding and saw filing a specialty. 3-6

ROOMS 50c

**In parlor or parlor bedroom. Five minutes ride by electric or steam cars to world's fair. Three blocks from Grand Crossing. Address Rooms, P. O. Box 422, Fort Wayne.** 4-2t

The American Express company's Travelers' Cheques are cashed on World's Fair ground and at 200 hotels and banks in Chicago. Your own signature identifies you. April22-6m

**Tressolt's Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Flour are the best in the market. Take no other. Also "Pillsbury's Best," Springwheat Patent.** 17-tf

**Stanton's Photos are the best.**

## SPECIAL CHINA SALE. THIS WEEK ONLY.

**$48.00 China dinner sets, only $36.00 this week.**

**$26.00 China dinner sets, only $19.00 this week.**

**25 per cent. discount on White China this week.**

**New and fine Tumblers at large discount.**

**Bargains in all fine goods during this week.**

**Extra low prices on Toilet sets.**

**Fruit Jars and Jell Glasses very cheap.**

**You will find Bargains at**

## WHARTON'S,

**No. 68 CALHOUN ST.**

International Business College

—AND—

**School of Short Hand, English Grammer and Drawing.**

Schmitz Bl'k, Cor. Calhoun & Wash'g'n Sts.

Fall Term Opens Monday, Sept. 4, for Day and Evening Sessions.

The Largest and Best Equipped School in the State

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Send for Catalogue to

**T. L. STAPLES, Pres.,**
Fort Wayne, Ind.

**The Celebrated Clairvoyant and Life Reader, Dr. Reed,**

Will read the future without mistake. Gives valuable information on all affairs of life. Dr. Reed has been pronounced in all places as the greatest clairvoyant of the age. Through his advice and his work he has made a great many people happy. He overcomes your enemies, removes family troubles, restores lost affections, causes marriage with the one you love, removes evil influences, bad habits; he will give correct information on law suits, divorces, lost friends, etc.; never failing advice to young men on marriage and how to choose a wife for happiness and what business best adapted to speedy riches, stock speculation a specialty; also gives indispensable advice to young ladies on love courtship and marriage and if your lover is true or false, with date of marriage. Thousands have been made happy by his aid and advice. He advertises nothing but what he can do and should not be classed with the many cheap pretenders found in every city. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived and disappointed by false predictions of others, before giving up to despair are invited to call and be convinced of the above true statement without delay. Business strictly private and confidential. Hundreds of persons have an evil influence about them that they know nothing of. Sometimes it is caused by other persons, sometimes it comes itself. Come and have it removed. Those wishing to consult a clairvoyant should not fail to call on the Dr. Reed, at No. 27 West Jefferson Street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 7-28tf

# SIX DAYS RACING!

## FORT WAYNE DRIVING CLUB

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1893.

Entries Close Tuesday, Aug. 1st, 1893.

**MONDAY, AUG. 14th.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-Year Old Trotting Stake (closed) | $600 |
| 4 Year Old Pacing Stake (closed) | 600 |
| 2:37 Class Trotting | 500 |
| 2:27 Class Pacing | 500 |

**TUESDAY, AUG. 15th.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:23 Class Trotting | $600 |
| 2-Year Old Stake Trotting (closed) | 1,500 |
| 2 Year Old Stake Pacing (closed) | 1,500 |
| 2:19 Class Trotting | 800 |

**WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16th**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:32 Class Trotting | $500 |
| 2:20 Class Pacing | 600 |
| 2:15 Class Trotting | 800 |
| 2:25 Class Pacing | 500 |

**THURSDAY, AUG. 17th.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Year Old 2:40 Class Pacing (closed) | $1,500 |
| 3:15 Class Pacing | $500 |
| Free-for-All Class Trotting | 1,000 |
| Wayne and Randall Hotel Stake for 3-Year-Old 2:30 Trotters (closed) added money | 400 |

**FRIDAY, AUG. 18th.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:27 Class Trotting | $500 |
| Free-for-All Class Pacing | 1,000 |
| *The Plaza Stake for 2:35 Pacers (closed) added money | 400 |
| 3-Year Old 2:40 Class Trotting (closed) | 1,500 |

*Originally called the New Aveline Stake, changed to "The Plaza" on account of change of name of hotel given added money.

**SATURDAY, AUG. 19th.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:50 Class Trotting | $300 |
| Consolation Stake for 2-Year-Old Pacers | 300 |
| Consolation Stake for 2-Year-Old Trotters | 300 |

## All the Great Stables Entered.

J-22 D-8t-W-tt

# THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

## Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

## OUR GREAT SALE

HAS PROVED

## AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

And to keep the ball rolling, we throw upon our counters,----**FOUR MORE**

## STUNNING BARGAINS, NAMELY:

58 Pieces of fine All Wool Black Henrietta, 40 inches wide, our regular $1.00 quality for **64c yard**, a splendid chance to secure a fine black dress, at nearly half price.

13 Pieces of 40 inch Fine Black Lace Flouncings, that sold at $1.75 and $2.00 yard, choice for **$1.00 yard.**

11 Pieces that sold at $2.50 and $3.00, choice for **$1.50 yard.**

29 Fine Imported Lace And Beaded Capes, that sold at $7.50, $10.00 and $12.00, choice of the lot for **$1.98 each.** You never saw such a bargain before.

Our entire stock of Wash Fabrics that sold at 12 1-2c yard, such as,----Pine Apple Tissue, Shantong Pongees, Canton Cloths, Irish Lawns, Etc., at **6c yard,** less than half price.

**REMEMBER,** the sale continues all this week.

One Price to All.

## BEADELL & COMPANY,

**THE PEOPLE'S STORE.**

**BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.**

**Grover Cleveland Said.**

Grover Cleveland told Adlai Stevenson that it is a positive fact that he overheard Walter Q. Gresham tell Mrs. Cleveland that the

**No. 9 Wheeler and Wilson**

Sewing Machine is the best on earth, and

**MARION BLACK,**
158 Calhoun Street,
Sells Them.

**United States Dental Association,**

**No. 9 East Wayne St.,**
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by the use of Vitalized Air, made fresh every day and harmless.

All work done by experienced Dentists. GOLD FILLINGS A SPECIALTY.

**Latest Dentistry**

**SOLD TEETH CAPPED WITH GOLD and TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.**

→ WILL MOVE TO ←

## 109 CALHOUN STREET,

## SEPT. 1st.

## The Greatest Sale on Record

**For the Next 25 Days.**

## Goods Must Be Sold to Save Moving!

25 rolls of Ingrain Carpets, worth 50, 60 and 75c per yard, will go for 35 and 38c, and the best All Wool Carpets for 65c a yard.

50 Upholstered Rockers, worth $6.00, for $2.95.

Fine Bed Room Suits for $18.

Everything goes at your own price.

# Chicago Furniture Co.,

27 East Columbia Street.